VAYSMAN, M.L.; TROYNO, V.P.; PERTSEL', V.M.

Use of ultrasound in the control of scale formation in evaporators. Sakh.prom. 34 no.1:36-39 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Vaysman, Troyno). 2. 2-y Petrovskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Pertsel').
(Sugar manufacture)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

KHONIG, P.[Honig, Pieter], red.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D., inzh.[translator]; MAKSIMOVA, N.A., inzh. [translator]; ZHIZHINA, R.G., inzh. [translator]; Prinimali uchastiye: TROYNO, V.P. [translator]; GOROKH, V.N.[translator]; BENIN, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VOYKOVA, A.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of sugar technology]Printsipy tekhnologii sakhara. Pod red. G.S.Benina. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 615 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 15:12)
(Sugar manufacture)

TROYNO, V.P.

Determining the velocity profile in the downtake tube of the massecuite vacuum apparatus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.3:116-122 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra teploenergetiki.
(Sugar manufacture) (Vacuum apparatus—Fluid dynamics)

TROYNO, V.P.; POPOV, V.D.

Effect of the liquid level and circulation rate on heat exchange in the boiling of massecuite. Trudy KTIPP no.25: 89-98 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Vacuum apparatus) (Heat—Transmission) (Sugar manufacture)

TROYNO, V. P.; VAYSMAN, M. L.

Temperature and height of the boiling point of massecuite.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zavl; pishch.tekh.no. 2:128-130 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

POPOV, V.D., doktor tekhn. nauk; TROYNO, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hydraulic resistance in the flow of sugar massecuite. Pishch. prom. no.1:122-130 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

TROYNO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; POPOV, V.L., doktor tekhn. nauk

Hydrodynamic design of sugar refining vacuum apparatus for periodical and continuous action. Pishch. prom. no.[illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

TROZCENKO, A. T.

"Syntheses en partant des o- et p-dioxydiphenyles. Memoire III". Vorozcov, N. N. (junior), Trozcenko, A. T. (p. 59)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #1

TROZOS, A.

"Preparing Trucks for Winter." p. 301, (MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 8, No. 11, Nov. 1953. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

TROZYAN, R.Ye.

Calculation of the water hammer in pipelines. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 16 no.4:70-72 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applica- H-12
tion. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating Galvanic Cells

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74616

Author : Brchich B., Meyech B., Trpevske B.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Anodic Oxidation of Ferrochrome

Orig Pub : Glasnic Khem. drushtve, 1957, 22, No 4, 233-243

Abstract : Anodic oxidation of ferrochrome was investigated employing solutions of NaCl, Na_2CrO_4, and H_2CrO_4 of varying concentrations. An increase in BT_a was observed when concentration of the electrolyte (NaCl) and D_a were reduced. The optimum conditions of oxidation ($BT_a \sim 73\%$) were as follows: NaCl concentration of 0.05n, $D_a = 0.5$ a/ m^2, mixing with air. At these conditions the Cr^{3+} content was reduced to 8%. The Fe:Cr ratio in the electrolyte differs from that on the anode. With the decreased concentration of the electrilyte, the Fe concentration in the solution decreases also. At D_a 1a/ m^2 and while mixing with air the Fe:Cr ratio in the

Card : 1/3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74616

0.05 n NaCl solution and on the anode are equal. At lower values of D_c (0.5 a/dm^2) the electrolyte contains less Fe. At the other D_a values and at the same NaCl concentration; as well as at all the values of D_a and in the 2.7 n NaCl solution, the electrolyte contains more Fe than it is present on the anode. Similar behavior was observed with the 0.025 n H_2CrO_4 solutions in which the Cr^{3+} content was equal to 16.4%. pH of the electrilytes falls rapidly during the first 10-15 amp. hrs. from 7 to 1.5-2.0. In experimenting with the 0.1 n H_2CrO_4 solution it was observed that under certain conditions, value of the electrolyte pH increases and at a pH of approx. 2.0, Fe $(OH)_3$ precipitates. In the presence of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ions electrical charge of the above precipitate changes and Fe is deposited on the anode. Thickness of the formed layer depends on the dispersion of Fe $(OH)_3$ and determines the degree of resistance thus produced. Such a

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Appli- H-12
cation. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating Galvanic
Cells.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958 , No 22, 74616

phenomenon may be avoided by increasing concentration of H_2CrO_4 up to 1 n. Under these conditions pH of the solution remains below 2 for a prolonged time. The described phenomenon was not observed in neutral solutions. In the latter case $Fe(OH)_3$ was found to have high dispersivity and the Cr^{3+} content in such solutions was approx. 15%. At elevated temperatures resistance of the electrilytes decreases, which is particularly advantageous in the initial stages of the process. Consumption of the electric energy in all the cases was found almost identical and comprised 4.7 KW Hrs for 1 kg CrO_3 or 2.4 KW Hrs for 1 kg K_2CrO_4.

Card : 3/3

TRPENOVSKI, Branko; CUPONA, Gorgi

Finitary associative operations with neutral elements.
Bilten mat fiz Mak no.12:15-24 '61

PAVLOVIC, V.; TRPINAC, P.

Determination of the structure of dextran by the oxidation of periodate. Vojnosanit pregl 19 no.7/8 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu. Hemijski institut.
(PERIODIC ACIDS) (DEXTRAN)

PAVLOVIC, V.; TRPINAC, P.

Determination of the structure of dextran by the oxidation of periodate. Vojnosanit. pregl. 19 no.7/8:542-545 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemijski institut.
(PERIODIC ACIDS) (DEXTRAN)

SULOVIC, Vojin; BUGARSKI, Olga; RCTOVIC, Bozica; TRPINAC, Pavle; SKURINA, Tatjana

Electrophoresis of serum proteins in early and late pregnancy toxemias. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.12:1435-1442 D '61.

1. Hemijski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Pavle Trpinac Ginekolosko-akuserska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Bosiljka Milosevic.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS blood)
(BLOOD PROTEINS impregn)
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

YUGOSLAVIA

[Author] [illegible], Department of Chemistry, Medical Faculty [illegible]University of Belgrade

"Study of Percentage of (1,6) Bonds in FVDT Clinical Dextran by Means of Periodate Oxidation."

Belgrade, Arhiv za Farmaciju, Vol 12, No 4, 1962; pp 221-223.

Abstract [French summary modified]: Study of Yugoslav-made dextran (Ing. A. and L. Vavra, Novi Sad) by periodate oxidation method to determine percentage of alpha (1,6) bonds by periodate consumed to formic acid formed ratio. Domestic dextran (specimens from 2 batches) was as good as the Swedish- or Swiss-made product tested as controls. Structural formula, table; 7 Western references.

1/1

TRPINAC,Pavle,prof. d-r

Clinical laboratory in the current stage of development of our health services. Voj. san. pregl,Beogr. 16 no7-8:583-584 Jl-Ag '59.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemiski institut.
(LABORATORIES)

TRPINAC, Pavle, prof., dr.

Standardization of clinico-chemical methods. Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.5: 443-444 My '61.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemijski institut.

(DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY)

TRPINAC, Pavle Dr.

The collaboration of physicians and pharmacists in the improvement of public health service. Arh.farm.,Beogr. 5 no.1:1-9 Feb. 55.
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
in Yugosl.,improvement by collaboration of physicians & pharmacists (Ser))

TR[illegible]S, M.

SCIENCE

TR[illegible]S, M. Notes on the ecology and zoogeography of the species Aedes (O.) rofiki (Diptera, Culicidae). p. 305.

Vol. 13, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. '58

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P
Systematics and Faunistics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96359.

Author : Trpis, M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Preliminary Survey of Dragonflies on Zhitnyy Island.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1957, 12, No 6, 433-449.

Abstract: The island of Zhitnyy is located on the Danube lowland to the east of Bratislava. 46 species of dragonflies were found on the island. The fauna of the island dragonflies is basically Central European with a large admixture of Mediterranean species. -- From the author's resume.

Card 1/1

TRPIS, M.

"Research on the natural focal points of communicable diseases in Yugoslavia."

p. 149 (Biologia, Vol. 13, no. 2, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9, September 1958

TRPIS, M.

Experiences in fighting mosquitoes in southwestern Slovakia. p.27.
(BIOLOGICKE PRACE, Vol. 2, no. 6, 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957. Incl

TRPIS, Milan

Determination of the number of mosquitoes in eastern Slovakia. Biologia (Bratisl.) 19 no.11:843-848 '64

1. Abteilung für Zoologie des Biologischen Institutes der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Bratislava.

as Disease Vectors.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38624.

Author : Trpis, M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Experimental Mosquito Control in Southwestern Slovakia.

Orig Pub: Biol. prace, 1956, 2, No 6, 27-46.

Abstract: Control of mosquitoes Aëdes vexans, bred in flood waters of Zhitny Island, was conducted by treating that locality with dinocide (a preparation containing 5% DDT) at the rate of 0.1 - 1.0 gm/m^2, from airplanes. Altogether 14,848 hectares were treated. In the summer of 1954 the number of mosquitoes in flooded woods before treatment consisted of nearly 50,000 per km (sic). After treatment

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology - Mites and Insects as Disease Vectors. G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38624.

Abstract: the number diminished by 98.47% and remained at this lefel for 5-7 days, after which it gradually increased.

Card 2/2

L 00057-66 EWT(1)/T/EWA(b)-2 IW/JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5023866 +41,55 CZ/0049/64/000/011/0843/0848

AUTHOR: Trpis, Milan (Trpish, Milan)(Graduate biologist, Candidate of sciences) (Bratislava) 10, 41,55

TITLE: Areas of occurence of mosquitoes in Eastern Slovakia shown with frequency of quantitative distribution

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 11, 1964, 843-848

TOPIC TAGS: parasitology, animal parasite, entomology

ABSTRACT: The distribution of mosquitoes in Eastern Slovakia varies according to conditions in individual regions. In the low-lying areas near the river Tisa, yearly flooding of woodlands occurs. After research lasting 3 years the authors devided Eastern Slovakia into 4 regions: 1. Region with a prevalence of mosquitoes every year. 2. Region with irregular prevalence of mosquitoes. 3. Region of high incidence of mosquitoes. 4. Region with low incidence of mosquitoes. A map showing the 4 regions is presented. This map should help in the fight against the mosquitoes. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2

L 00057-66

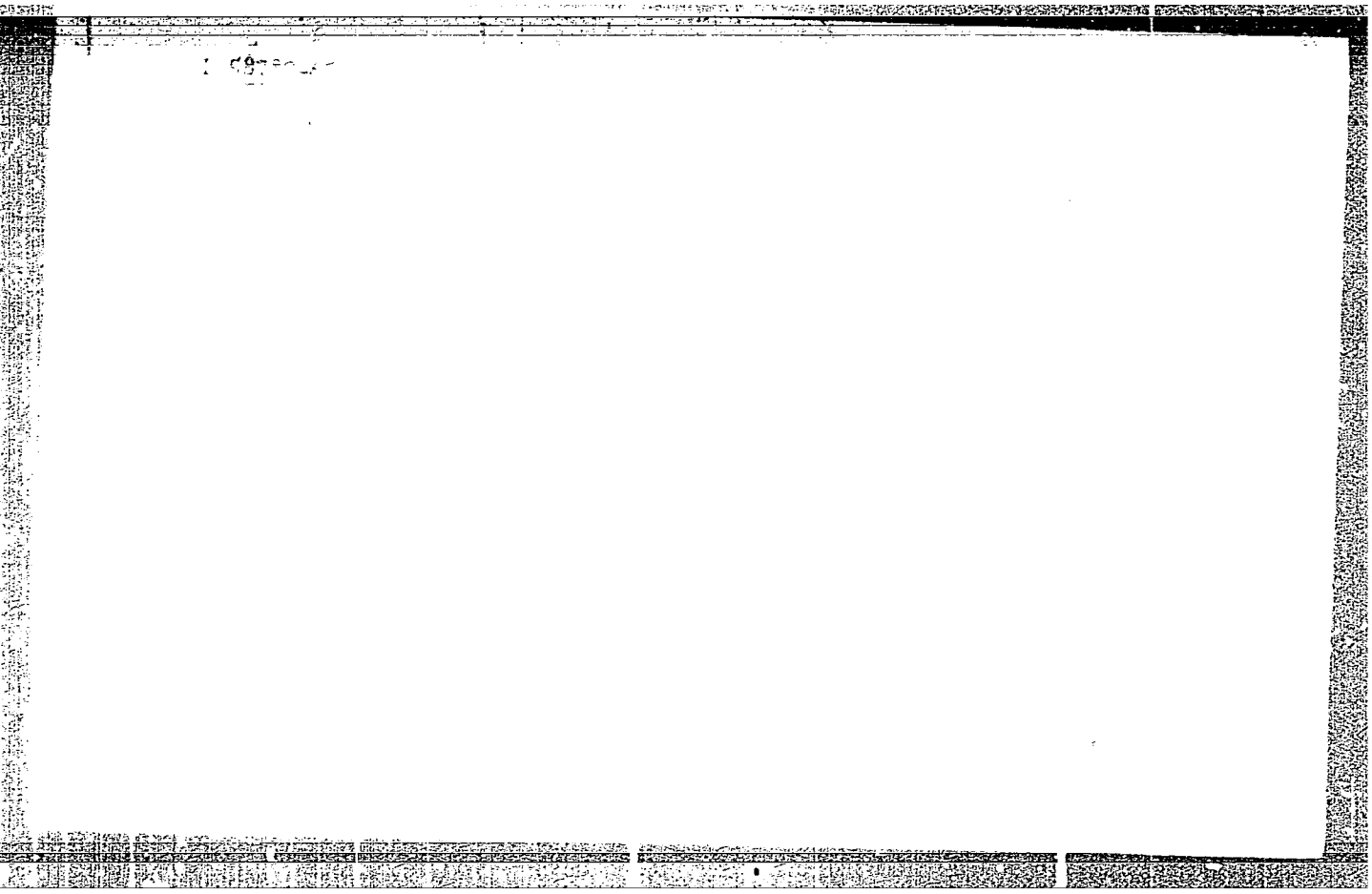
ACCESSION NR: AP5023866

3

ASSOCIATION: Abteilung fur Zoologie des Biologischen Institutes der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bratislava (Department of Zoology, Institute of Biology, Slovak Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 08Jun64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: LS
NR REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 003	JPRS

Card 2/2



TRPIS, Milan

On some parasitological problems in Rumania. Biologia 17 no.11:849-854 '62.

1. CSAV, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie zoologie v Bratislave.

(PARASITIC DISEASES)

RUMANIA

Milan Turis, Department of Zoology, Helminthological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Oddelenie zoologie Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Ceskoslovenska akademia ved) Bratislava.

"Some Parasitological Problems in Rumania."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 17, No 11, 1962: 11 849-854.

Abstract: Author spent 3 weeks in Rumania (Aug. 1961) as guest of the Cantacuzino Institute to study malaria and mosquitoes in the Danube marshes; his article briefly reviews the history of the Institute and some of its general activities, but concentrates on the problems of mosquitoes and malaria. Massive planned applications of insecticides have greatly decreased the incidence of malaria during the recent years despite the greater difficulty in Rumania due to biological factors. Four photographs.

1/1

TRPIS, Milan

Entomologic Days. Biologia 15 no.12:948-949 '60. (EEAI 10:8)
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA—ENTOMOLOGY)

TRPIS, Milan

New informations on a method for the study on activities of mosquitoes. Biologia 17 no.2:123-129 '62.

1. CSAV - Biologisches Institut der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Abteilung fur Zoologie, Bratislava.

(MOSQUITOES)

TRPIS, Milan

1st detection of Theobaldia (A.) longiareolata Macq. 1838 (Diptera, Culicidae) in Czechoslovakia. Biologia 17 no.3:213-215 '62.

1. CSAV - Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie zoologie v Bratislave.

(DIPTERA)

TRPIS, M.; TOVORNIKOVA, D.

Faunistic, ecologic, and zoogeographic remarks on mosquitos in Slovenia, Yugoslavia. In German. p. 721

BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 10 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959 Uncl.

Trpis, M.; Korbel, L.

Report on the 2d session of the Czechoslovak Entomologic Society in Slovakia at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. p. 550.

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechosloakia, Vol. 14, no. 7, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. no. 8 10, 1959 -Oct. Uncl.

TRPIS, [illegible]

Trpis, [illegible]. Mosquitos in the High Tatra (Diptera, Culcidae). p.231.

Vol. 10, no.2, 1955 BIOLOGIA Bratislava, Czechoslovia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No.2 February, 1956

TRPIS, M.

Mosquitoes in the Vah River valley (Diptera, Culcidae). p. 507.

BIOLOGIA. (Slovekska akasemia vied) Bratislava (CZECHOSLAVAKIA)

Vol, 10, No. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

TRPIS, Milan

Investigations on mosquitoes in high Tatera (Diptera, Culicidae). Biologia, Bratisl. 10 no.2:231-236 '55.

1. Faunisticke laboratorium Slovenskij akademie vied a Zoologicky ustav Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave.
(MOSQUITOES,
distribution in Czech. mountain region)

TRPIS, M.

A preliminary survey of dragonflies (Odonata) on Litny Ostrov.

P. 433, (Biologia) Vol. 12, no. 6, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

TRPIS, Milan

Mosquitoes (Diptera, Culicidae) in the Bratislava region. Biologia, Bratisl. 9 no.4:412-424 1954.

1. Zoologicky ustav SU v Bratislave.
(MOSQUITOES,
Culex, in Czech.)

TRPIS, Milan

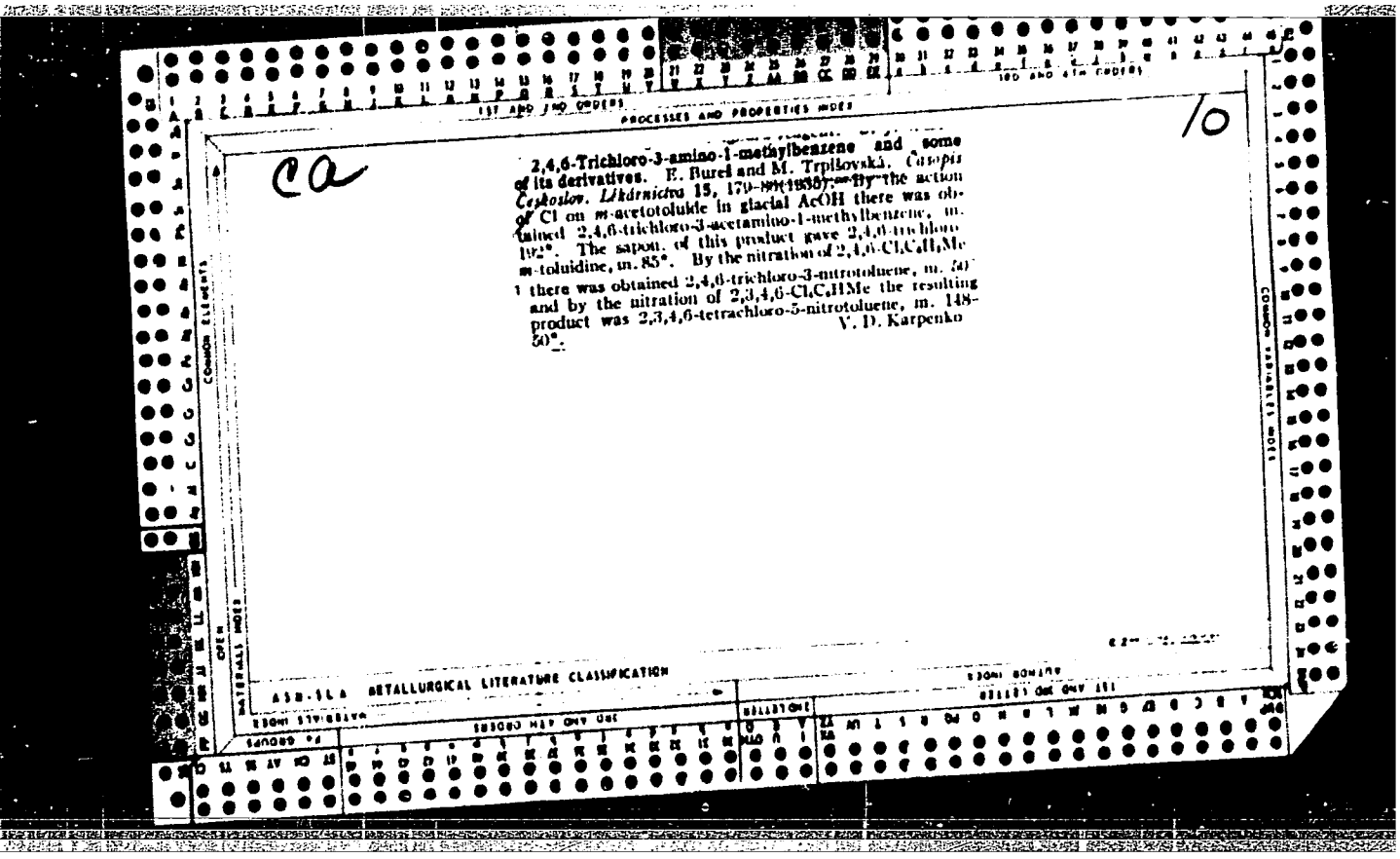
Activity and seasonal dynamics of flies on the locations of their hiding-places in the vegetation of the Danube valley forests. Biologia 17 no.4:263-282 '62.

1. CSAV, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie zoologie v Bratislave.
(DIPTERA) (HOUSEFLIES)

TRPIS, Milan

Some new information on the construction of light traps for insects. Biologia (Bratisl.) 20 no.12:901-907 '65.

1. Oddelenie ekologickej fyziologie hmyzu Ustavu biologie krajiny Slovenskej akademie vied v Bratislave.



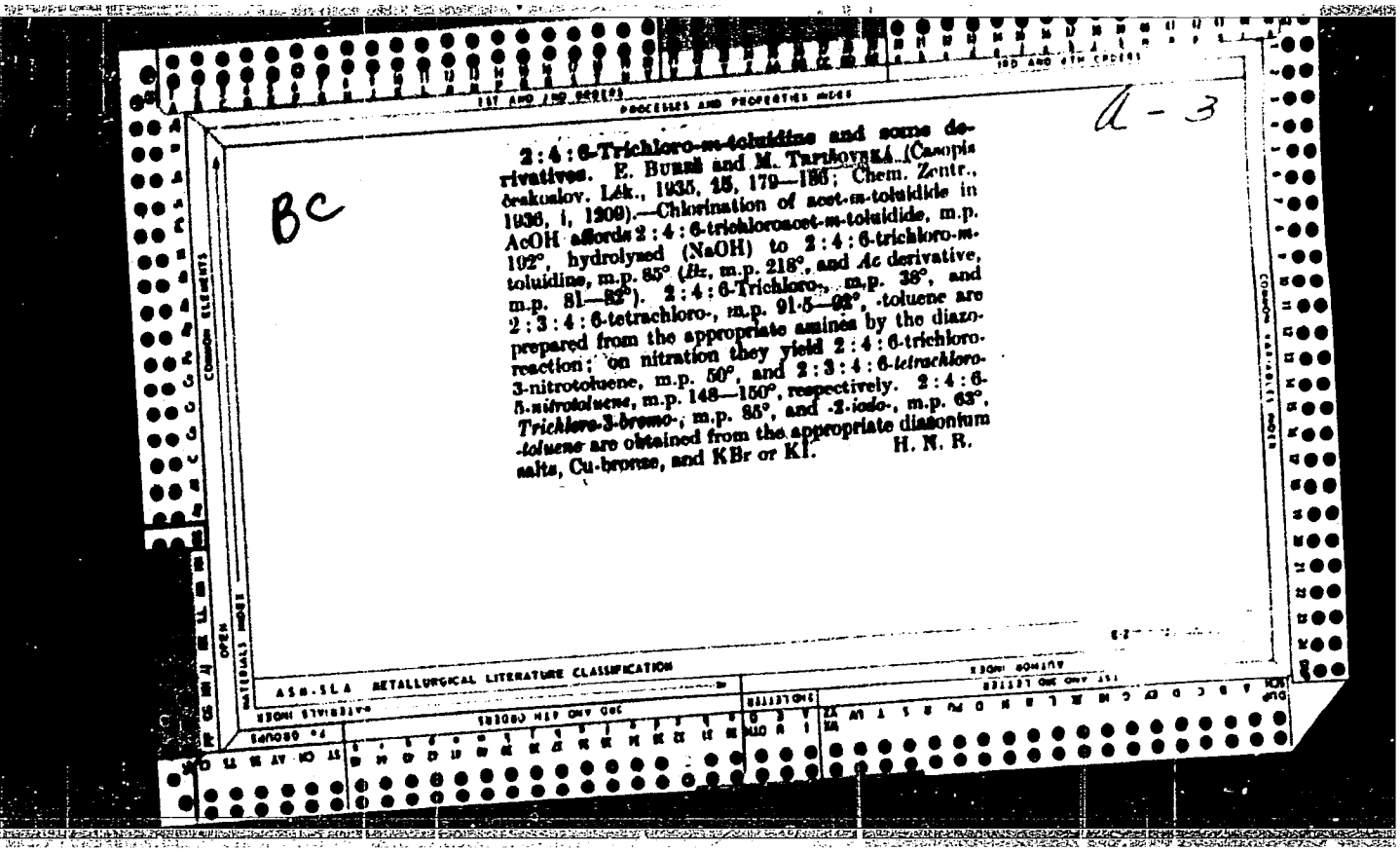
Ca

10

2,4,6-Trichloro-3-amino-1-methylbenzene and some of its derivatives. E. Burel and M. Trpišovská. *Časopis Českoslov. Lékárnictva* 15, 179–80(1938).—By the action of Cl on *m*-acetotoluide in glacial AcOH there was obtained 2,4,6-trichloro-3-acetamino-1-methylbenzene, m. 192°. The sapon. of this product gave 2,4,6-trichloro-*m*-toluidine, m. 85°. By the nitration of 2,4,6-Cl$_3$C$_6$H$_2$Me there was obtained 2,4,6-trichloro-3-nitrotoluene, m. 50° and by the nitration of 2,3,4,6-Cl$_4$C$_6$HMe the resulting product was 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-5-nitrotoluene, m. 148–50°.

V. D. Karpenko

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

A-3

2 : 4 : 6-Trichloro-m-toluidine and some derivatives. E. Buzzi and M. Tartikovská. (Časopis českoslov. Lék., 1935, 15, 179—186; Chem. Zentr., 1936, i, 1209).—Chlorination of aceto-m-toluidide in AcOH affords 2 : 4 : 6-trichloroaceto-m-toluidide, m.p. 192°, hydrolysed (NaOH) to 2 : 4 : 6-trichloro-m-toluidine, m.p. 85° (*Bz*, m.p. 218°, and *Ac* derivative, m.p. 81—82°). 2 : 4 : 6-Trichloro-, m.p. 38°, and 2 : 3 : 4 : 6-tetrachloro-, m.p. 91·5—92°, -toluene are prepared from the appropriate amines by the diazo-reaction; on nitration they yield 2 : 4 : 6-trichloro-3-nitrotoluene, m.p. 50°, and 2 : 3 : 4 : 6-*tetrachloro-5-nitrotoluene*, m.p. 148—150°, respectively. 2 : 4 : 6-*Trichloro*-3-*bromo*-, m.p. 85°, and -2-*iodo*-, m.p. 63°, -*toluene* are obtained from the appropriate diazonium salts, Cu-bronze, and KBr or KI. H. N. R.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TRPKOS, L.

TRPKOS, L. Founding of cylinders for air-cooled mo tors. p. 375

Vol. 10, no. 12, 1956, June
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

TRPKOS, Ladislav, inz.

Trail car tractor Praga S5T-2-TN. Siln doprava 11 no.11: 10-12 N '63.

1. Vyvoj automobilu, Automobilove zavody, Letnany.

TRPKOVIC, Miodrag

"Burnishing of iron and steel"

SO: TEHNIKA No 7, Year X, - 1955

TRPLOVIC, A.

TRPLOVIC, A. The most suitable method for testing materials without breaking them. p. 14

Vol. 12, no. 12, Dec. 1956
ZELEZNICE
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

TRPUTEC, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology-Periodicals

Flawy formations in aluminum alloys. p. 294. TEHNICKI PREGLED. (Croatia. Uprava za unapredenje proizvodnje pri privednom savjetu) Zagreb. (Bimonthly technical journal issued by the Production Improvement Administration of the Economic Council) No. 6, 1951.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

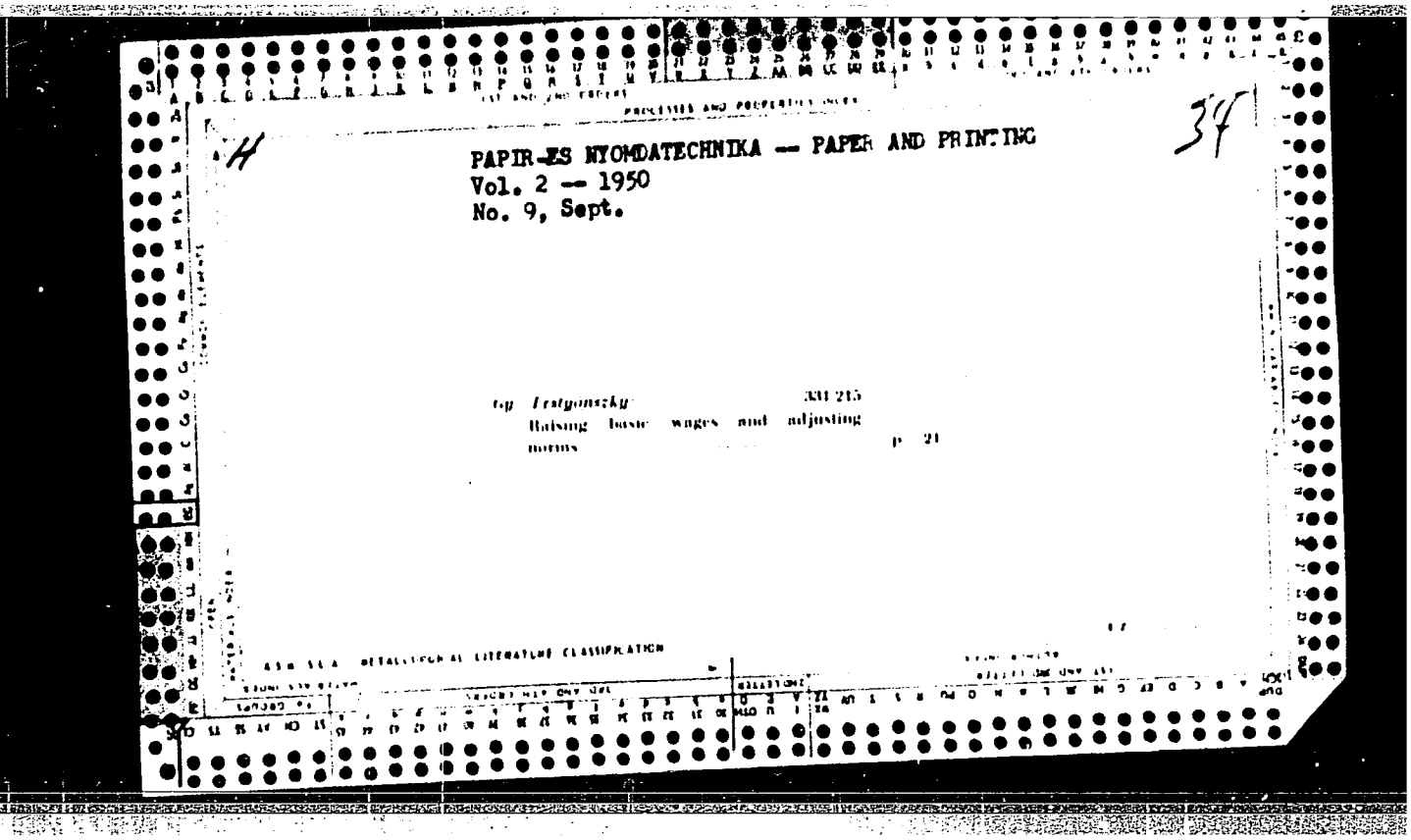
TRSINSKI, M.

See Drezancic, I.

TRSOHIN, Yu.P.; AFONINA, G.G.

Temperatures of the formation of pyrrhotites from certain complex metal deposits in Transbaikalia. Geokhimiia no.3:199-200 M '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geokhimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.



PAPIR-ES NYOMDATECHNIKA -- PAPER AND PRINTING
Vol. 2 -- 1950
No. 9, Sept.

Gy. Fratgomszky 331.215
Raising basic wages and adjusting norms p. 21

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44340

Author : Trstenjak, Milko
Inst : -
Title : Grape Selection in 1956.

Orig Pub : Sodjar., vinar., vrtnar., 1957, 44, No 4, 110-112

Abstract : The Institute of Horticulture and Viticulture in Maribor has been conducting large scale experiments since 1956 on the selection of grape on 15 sections in different regions of Slovenia. In Maribor the experiments were started in 1947 and by 1956 the number of selected bushes of 30 varieties reached 120000. -- Ye.A. Parshina

Card 1/1

TRSTENJAK, Miso

Present state of the physics of the electromagnetic field. Elektr vest 27 no.11/12:428-429 N-D '59. (EEAI 10:1)
(Electromagnetism) (Quantum theory)

STICKY, Petr; TRTIK, Josef

Casting of worm wheels from aluminum bronze. Slevarenstvi 10 no.7:266-267 Jl '62.

1. Choteborske kovodelne zavody, Nove Ransko.

JELMANOV, Ivan, inz.; PISEK, Jaroslav, inz.; TRSEK, Miroslav, inz.

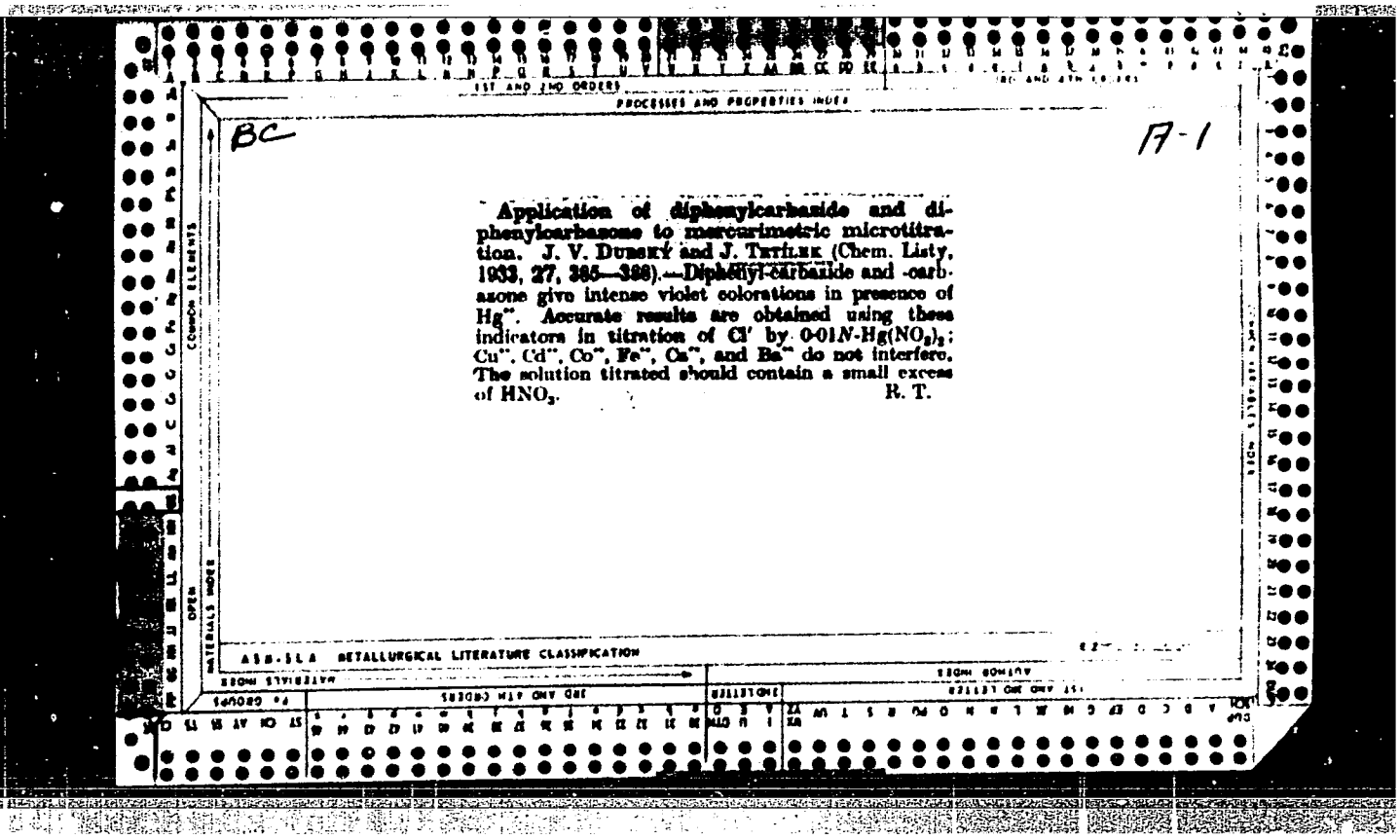
Boring with local circulation at the borehole bottom. Geol pruzkum 7 no.2:51-52 F '65.

1. Jachymovske doly, Geologicky pruzkum National Enterprise, Pribram.

CA

7

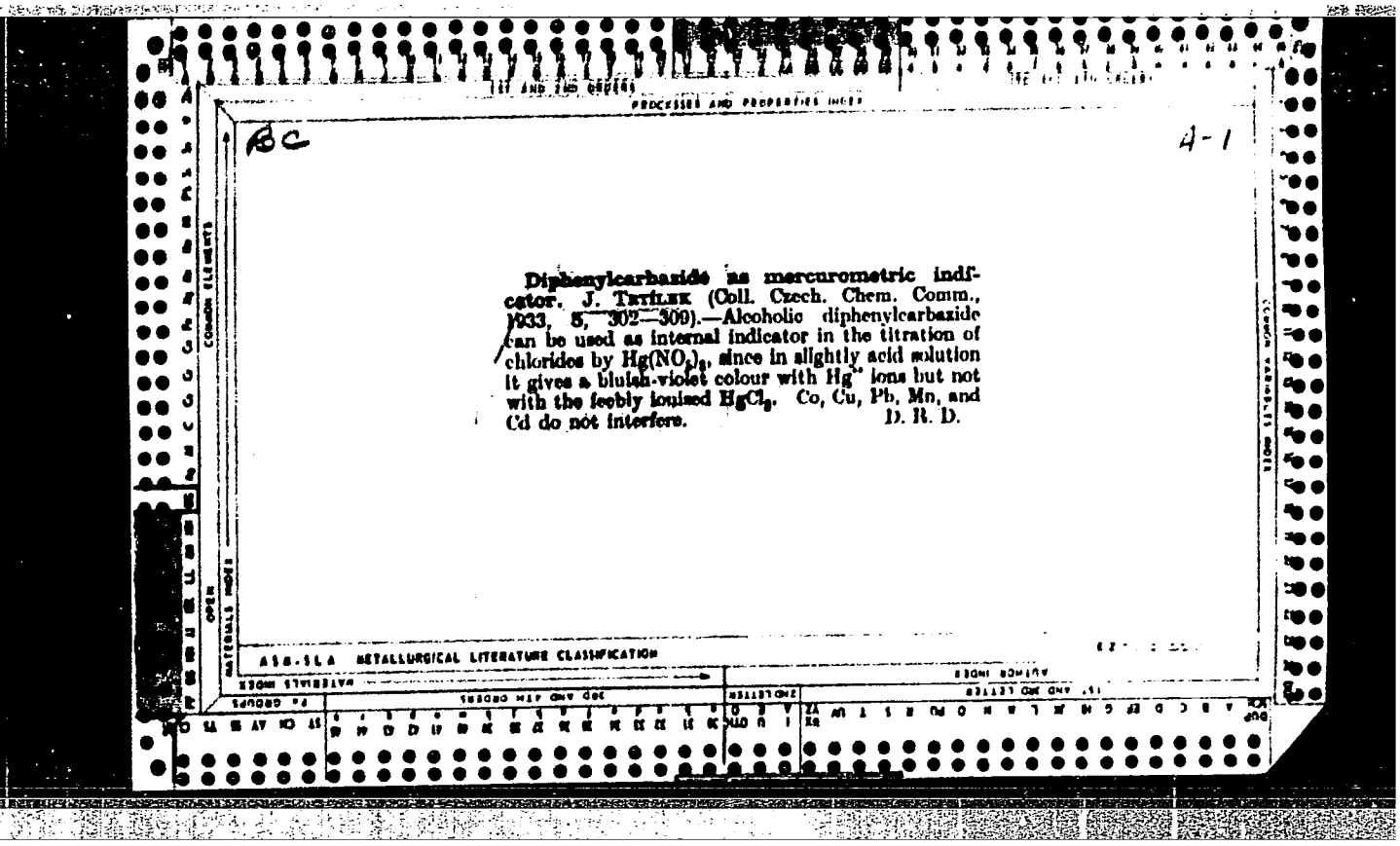
Determination of traces of iodine. Josef Tritlek. *Chem. Listy* 38, 128-31(1944); cf. C.A. 34, 1000⁹. To improve the accuracy of the detn. of I by mercurimetric titration with dithizone as indicator, T. suggests comparison of the coloration of the titrated soln. with a blank contg. a trace of $Hg(NO_3)_2$. With 0.004 and 0.002 *N* solns. 2 mg. of I were detd. with 0.1-1% accuracy.
Miloš Hudlický



BC

A-1

Application of diphenylcarbazide and diphenylcarbazone to mercurimetric microtitration. J. V. DUBSKÝ and J. TATÍLEK (Chem. Listy, 1933, 27, 385—388).—Diphenyl-carbazide and -carbazone give intense violet colorations in presence of $Hg^{"}$. Accurate results are obtained using these indicators in titration of Cl' by 0·01*N*-$Hg(NO_3)_2$; $Cu^{"}$, $Cd^{"}$, $Co^{"}$, $Fe^{"}$, $Ca^{"}$, and $Ba^{"}$ do not interfere. The solution titrated should contain a small excess of HNO_3. R. T.



BC

4-1

Diphenylcarbazide as mercurometric indicator. J. Tatílek (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 5, 302—309).—Alcoholic diphenylcarbazide can be used as internal indicator in the titration of chlorides by $Hg(NO_3)_2$, since in slightly acid solution it gives a bluish-violet colour with $Hg^{"}$ ions but not with the feebly ionised $HgCl_2$. Co, Cu, Pb, Mn, and Cd do not interfere. D. R. D.

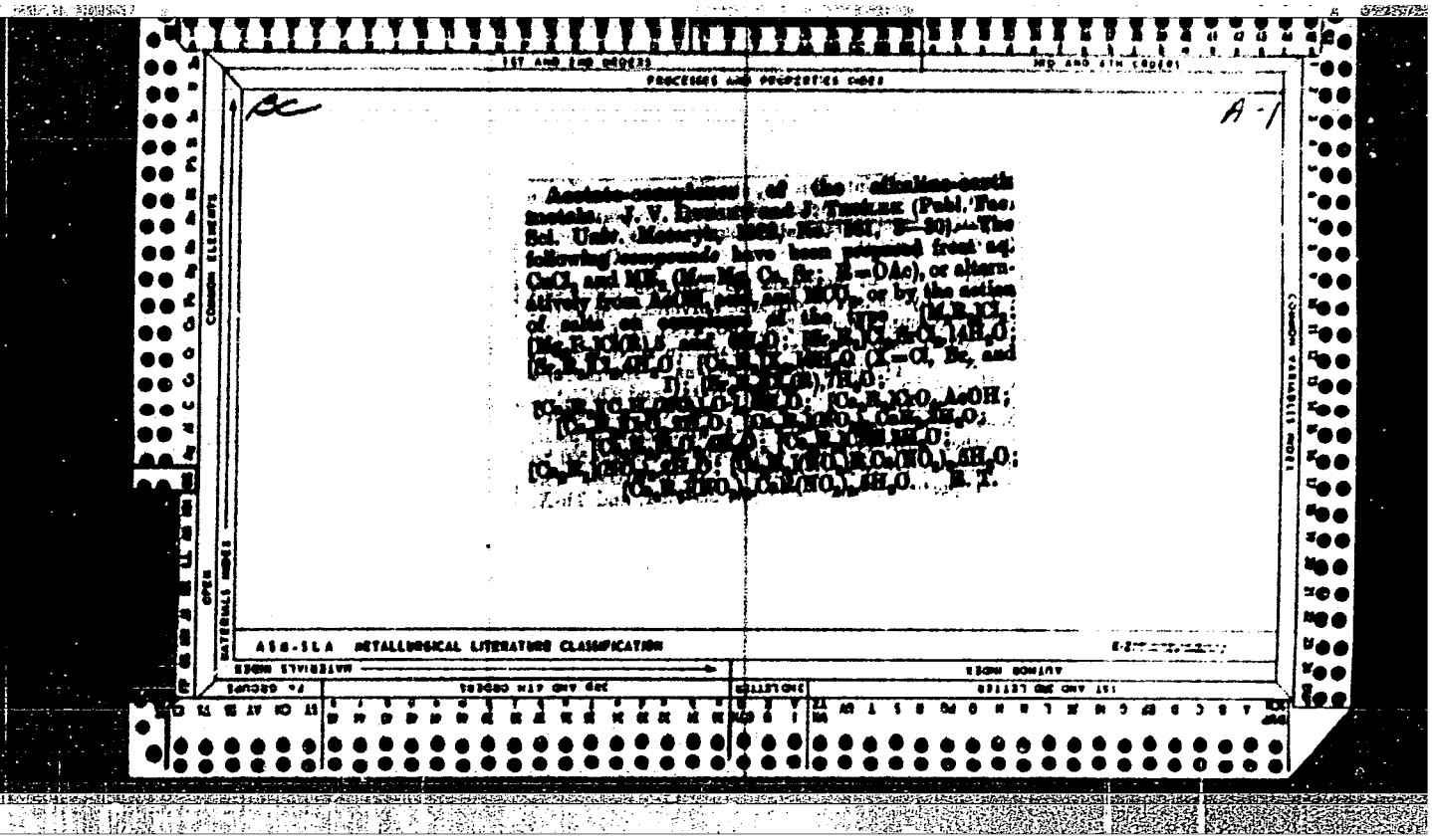
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

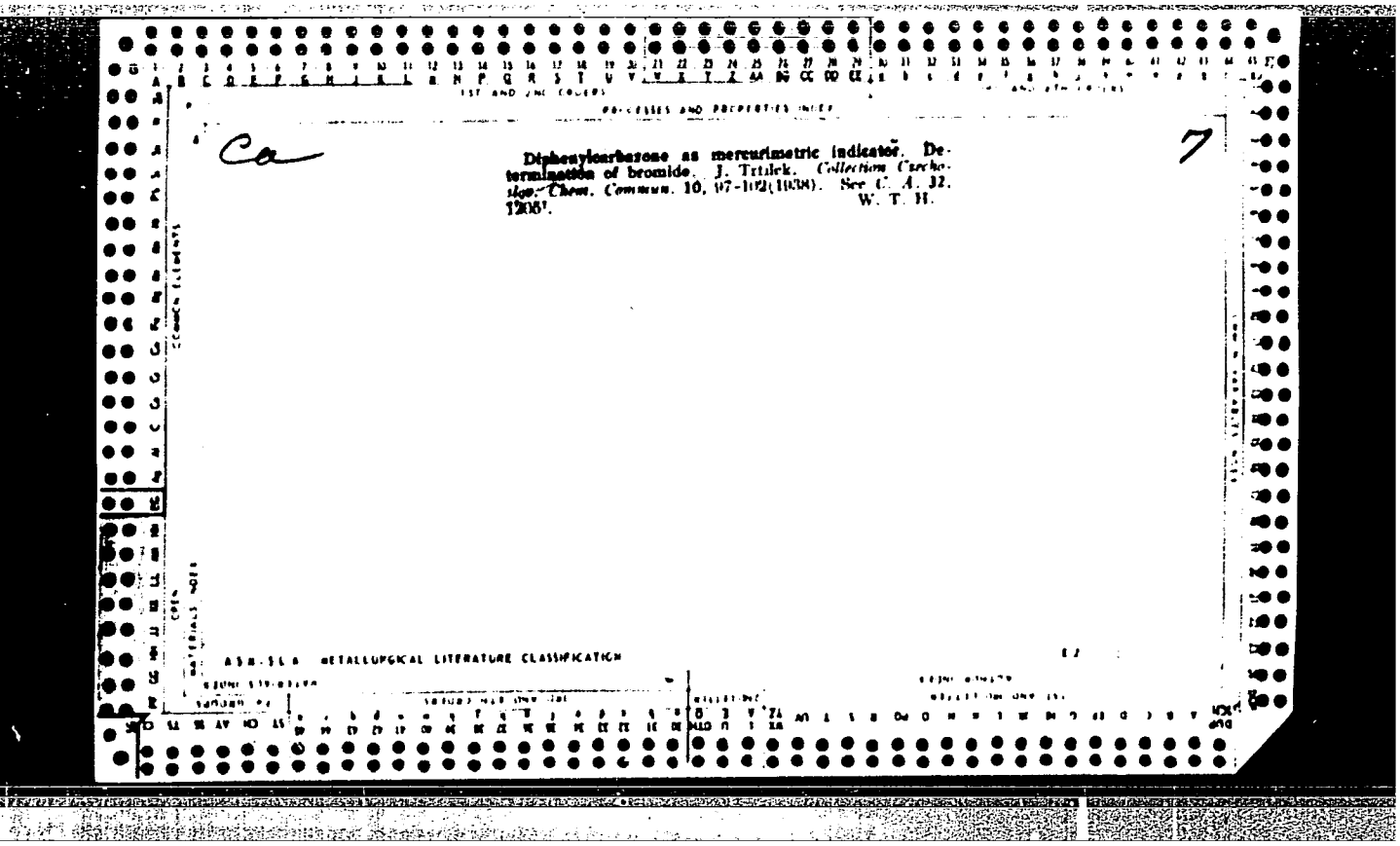
BC

A-1

Reaction of aminobenzoic acids with cadmium and zinc salts. J. V. Dubský and J. Trtílek (Chem. Listy, 1936, 19, 76—77).—Aq. $p\text{-}NH_2\cdot C_6H_4\cdot CO_2K$ and Cd salts yield a cryst. ppt., $(p\text{-}NH_2\cdot C_6H_4\cdot CO_2)_2Cd,2H_2O$ (I); Zn salts are not pptd. under analogous conditions. Cd cannot be quantitatively separated from Zn by pptn. as (I), which is extremely sol. in dil. acids and fairly sol. in H_2O. The solubility of $(m\text{-}NH_2\cdot C_6H_4\cdot CO_2)_2Cd$ is > that of (I). R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



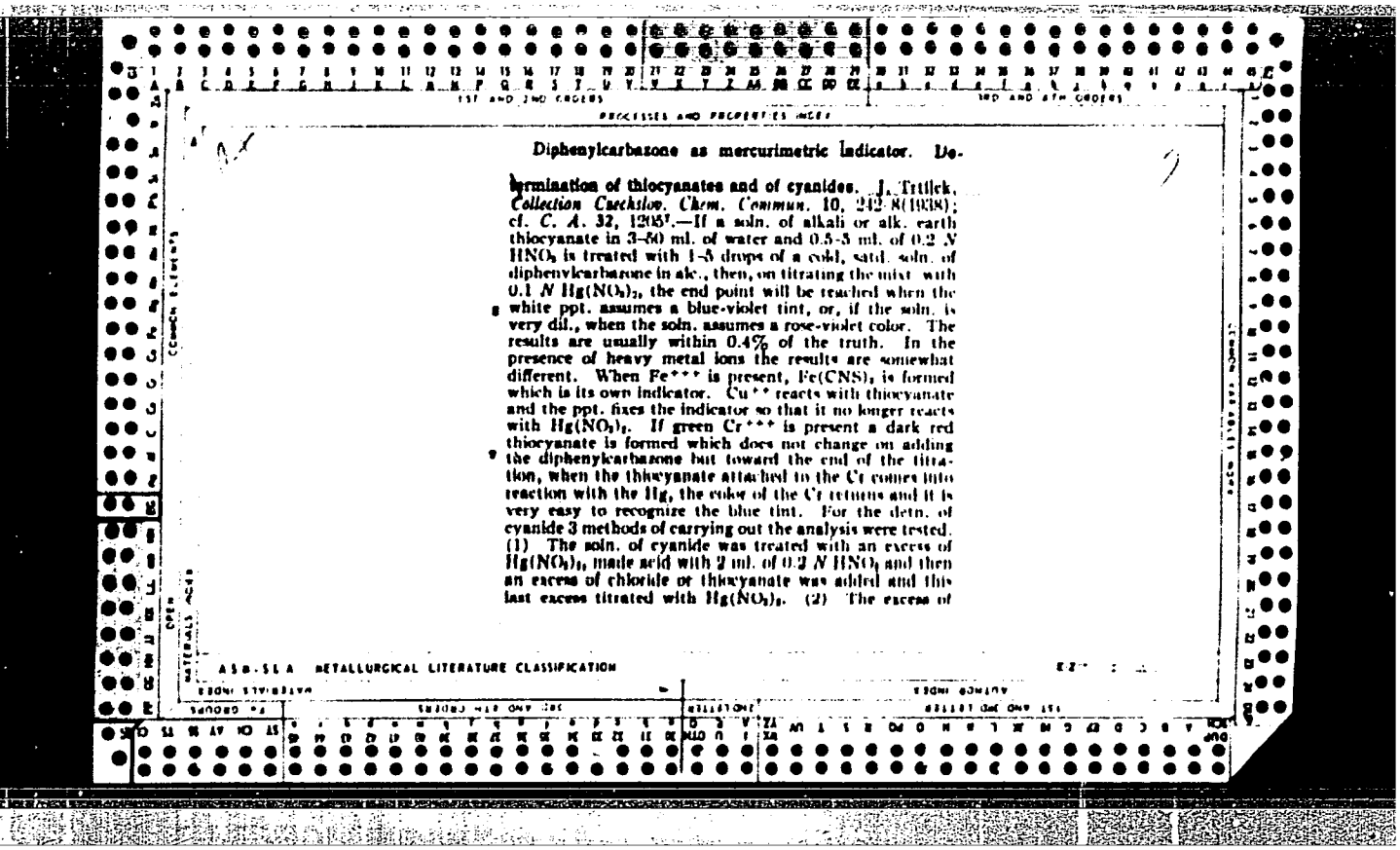


Ca

7

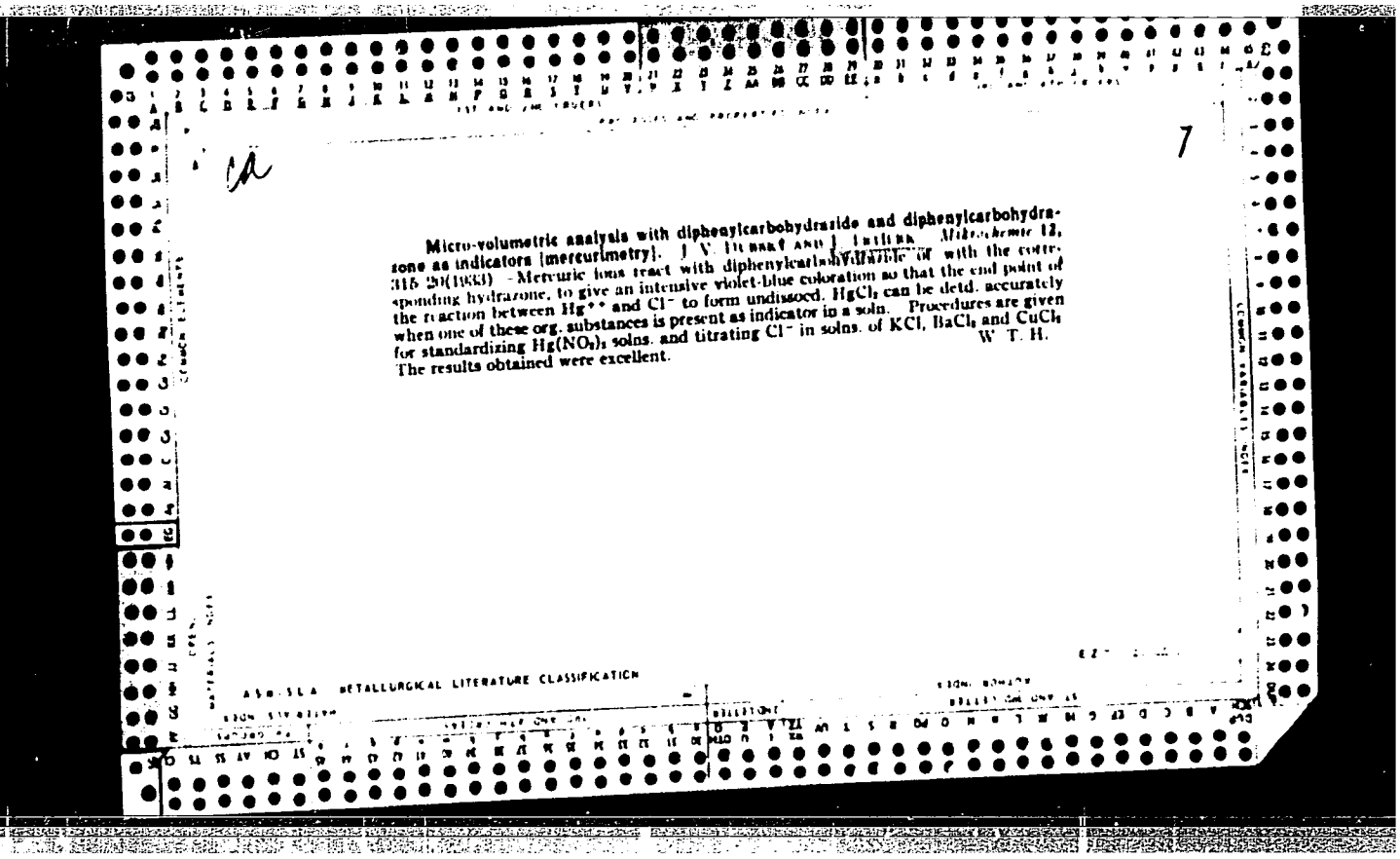
Diphenylcarbazone as mercurimetric indicator. Determination of bromide. J. Trtílek. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 10, 97–102(1938). See *C. A.* 32, 1205⁷. W. T. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Diphenylcarbazone as mercurimetric indicator. De-

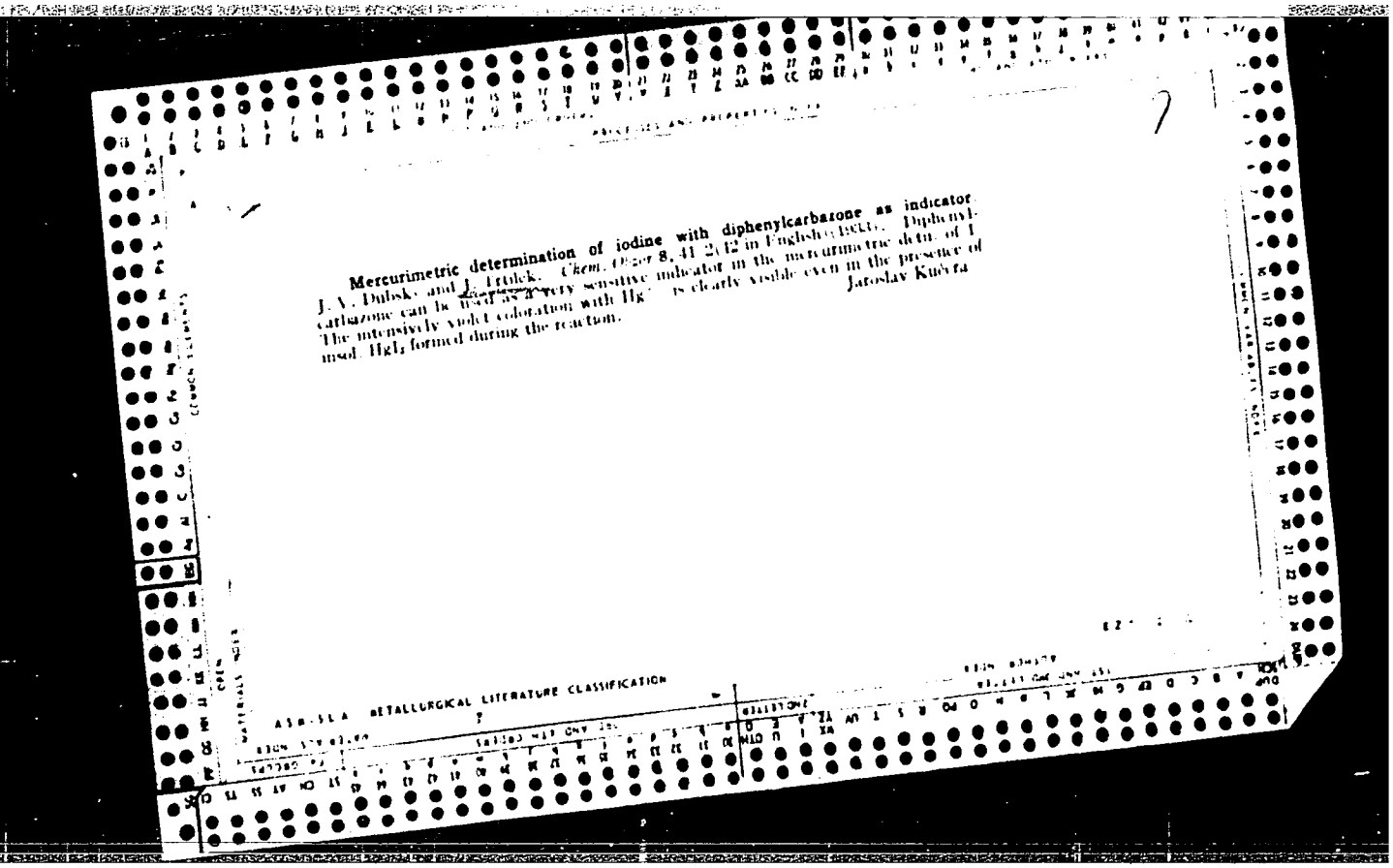
termination of thiocyanates and of cyanides. J. Trtílek, *Collection Czechslov. Chem. Commun.* 10, 242-8(1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 1205⁷.—If a soln. of alkali or alk. earth thiocyanate in 3–50 ml. of water and 0.5–5 ml. of 0.2 *N* HNO_3 is treated with 1–5 drops of a cold, satd. soln. of diphenylcarbazone in alc., then, on titrating the mixt. with 0.1 *N* $Hg(NO_3)_2$, the end point will be reached when the white ppt. assumes a blue-violet tint, or, if the soln. is very dil., when the soln. assumes a rose-violet color. The results are usually within 0.4% of the truth. In the presence of heavy metal ions the results are somewhat different. When Fe^{+++} is present, Fe(CNS)$_3$ is formed which is its own indicator. Cu^{++} reacts with thiocyanate and the ppt. fixes the indicator so that it no longer reacts with $Hg(NO_3)_2$. If green Cr^{+++} is present a dark red thiocyanate is formed which does not change on adding the diphenylcarbazone but toward the end of the titration, when the thiocyanate attached to the Cr comes into reaction with the Hg, the color of the Cr returns and it is very easy to recognize the blue tint. For the detn. of cyanide 3 methods of carrying out the analysis were tested. (1) The soln. of cyanide was treated with an excess of $Hg(NO_3)_2$, made acid with 2 ml. of 0.2 *N* HNO_3 and then an excess of chloride or thiocyanate was added and this last excess titrated with $Hg(NO_3)_2$. (2) The excess of



7

Micro-volumetric analysis with diphenylcarbohydrazide and diphenylcarbohydrazone as indicators (mercurimetry). J. V. HUBBARD AND J. [illegible]. *Mikrochemie* 12, 318-29(1933).—Mercuric ions react with diphenylcarbohydrazide or with the corresponding hydrazone, to give an intensive violet-blue coloration so that the end point of the reaction between Hg^{++} and Cl^- to form undissocd. $HgCl_2$ can be detd. accurately when one of these org. substances is present as indicator in a soln. Procedures are given for standardizing $Hg(NO_3)_2$ solns. and titrating Cl^- in solns. of KCl, $BaCl_2$ and $CuCl_2$. The results obtained were excellent. W. T. H.

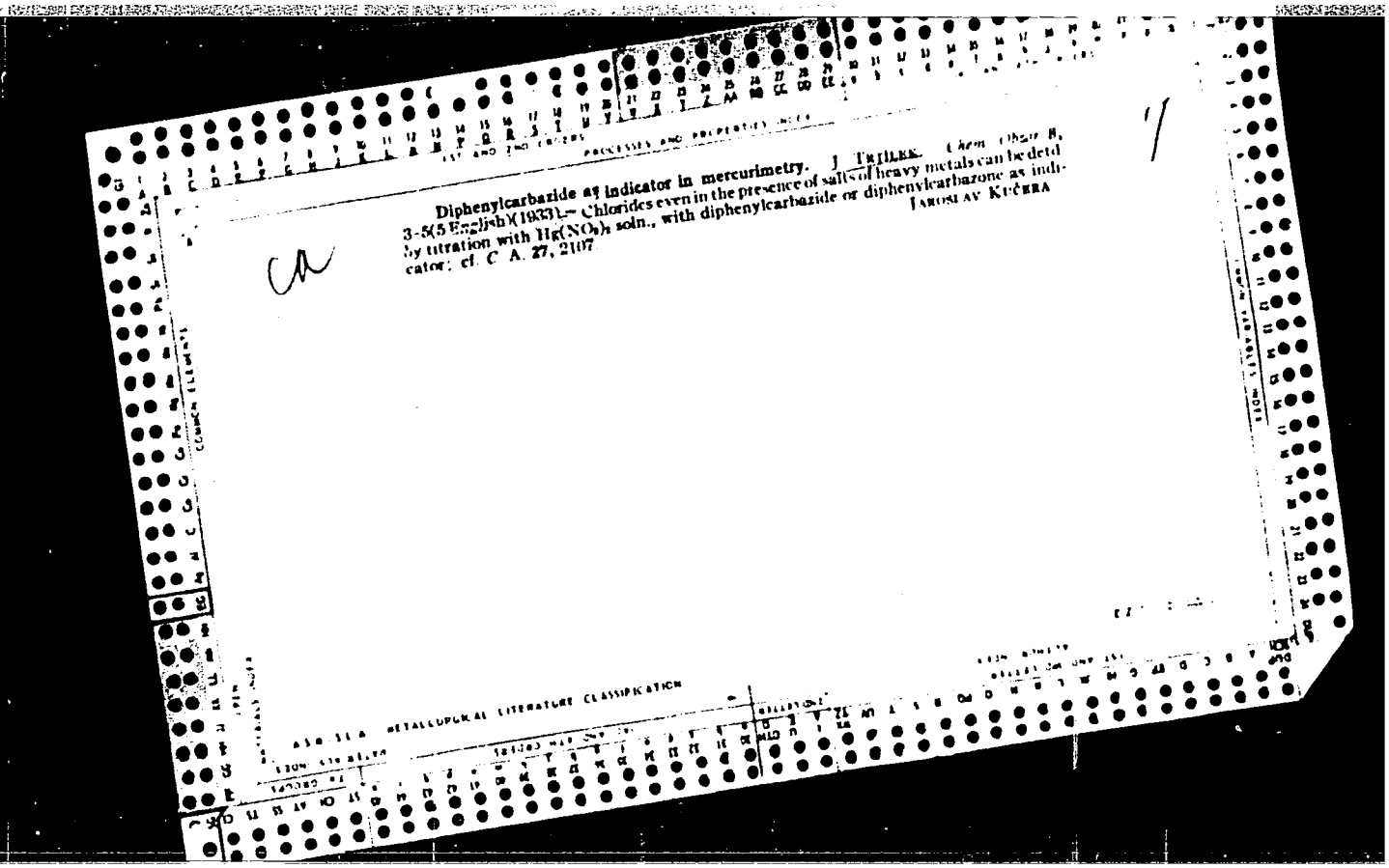
A59-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Mercurimetric determination of iodine with diphenylcarbazone as indicator. J. V. Dubsky and J. Trtílek. *Chem. Obzor* 8, 41–2, 42 in English (1933). Diphenylcarbazone can be used as a very sensitive indicator in the mercurimetric detn. of I. The intensively violet coloration with Hg^{++} is clearly visible even in the presence of insol. HgI_2 formed during the reaction.

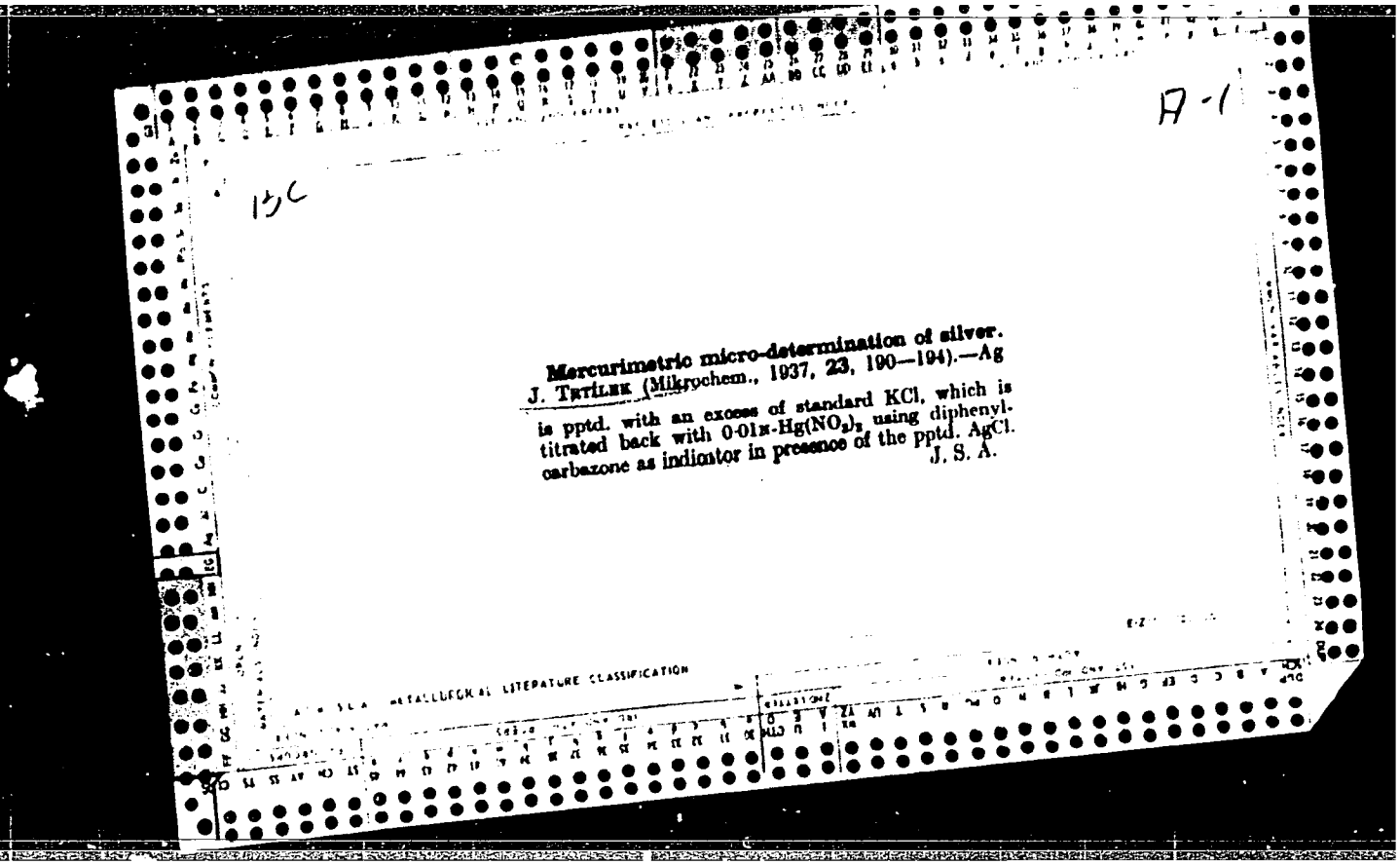
Jaroslav Kuěra

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Diphenylcarbazide as indicator in mercurimetry. J. Trtílek. Chem. Obzor 8, 3-5(5 English)(1933).— Chlorides even in the presence of salts of heavy metals can be detd. by titration with $Hg(NO_3)_2$ soln., with diphenylcarbazide or diphenylcarbazone as indicator; cf. C. A. 27, 2107.

Jaroslav Kuchera

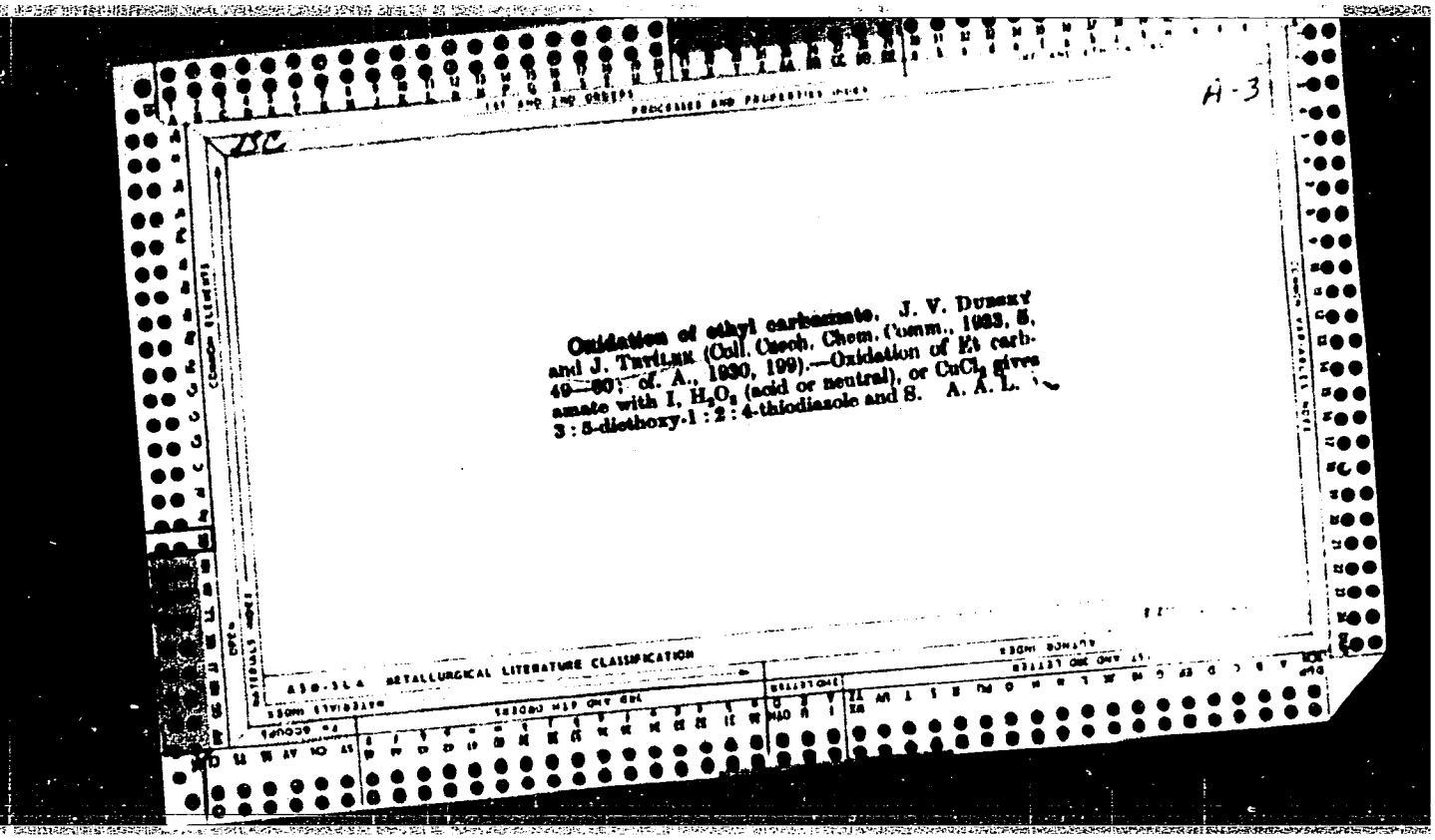


A-1

15C

Mercurimetric micro-determination of silver. J. Tryllek (Mikrochem., 1937, 23, 190—194).—Ag is pptd. with an excess of standard KCl, which is titrated back with 0·01N-$Hg(NO_3)_2$ using diphenylcarbazone as indicator in presence of the pptd. AgCl. J. S. A.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Oxidation of ethyl carbamate. J. V. Dunsky and J. Tavlas (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 5, 49—60; cf. A., 1930, 199).—Oxidation of Et carbamate with I, H_2O_2 (acid or neutral), or $CuCl_2$ gives 3 : 5-diethoxy-1 : 2 : 4-thiodiazole and S. A. A. L.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

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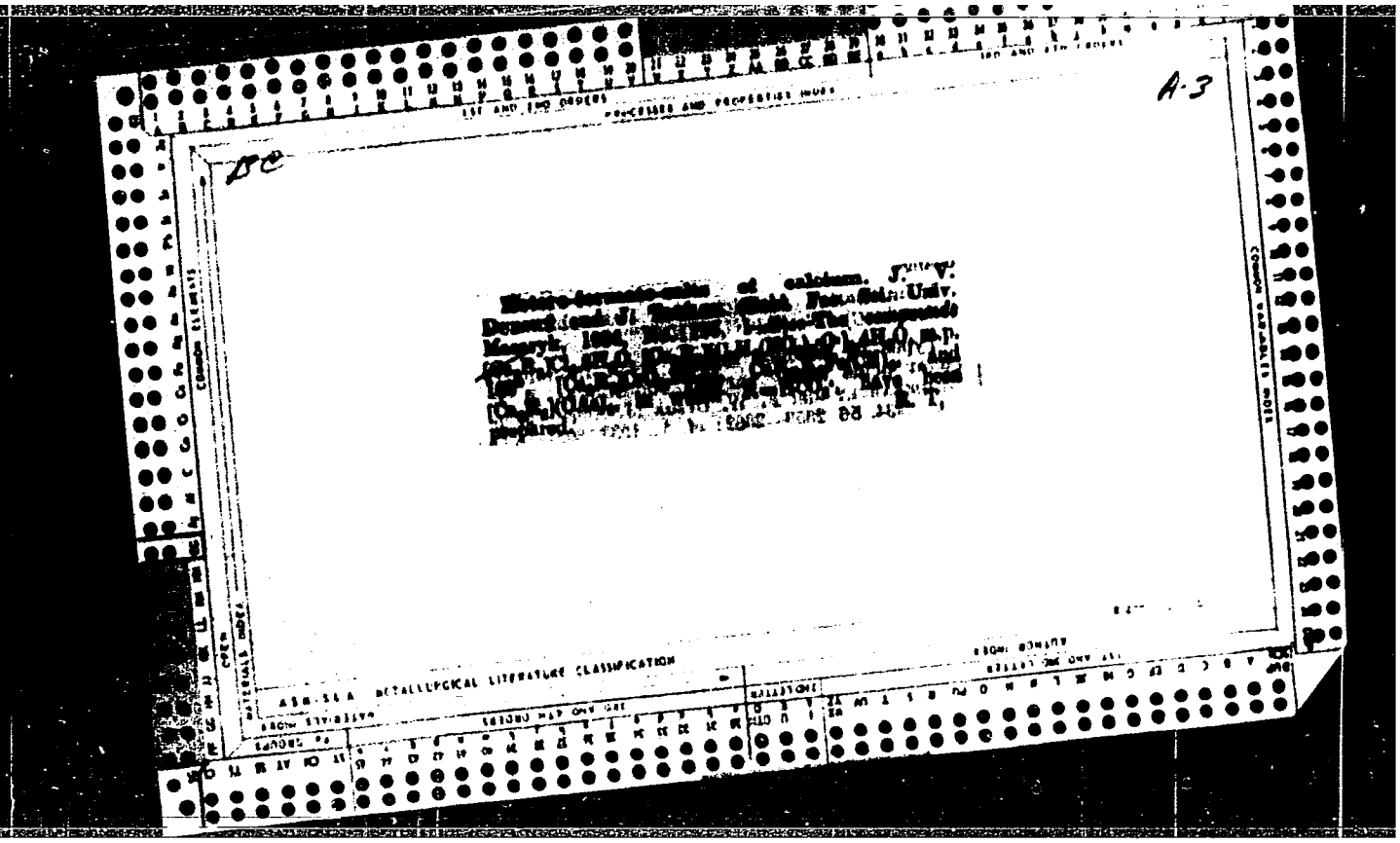
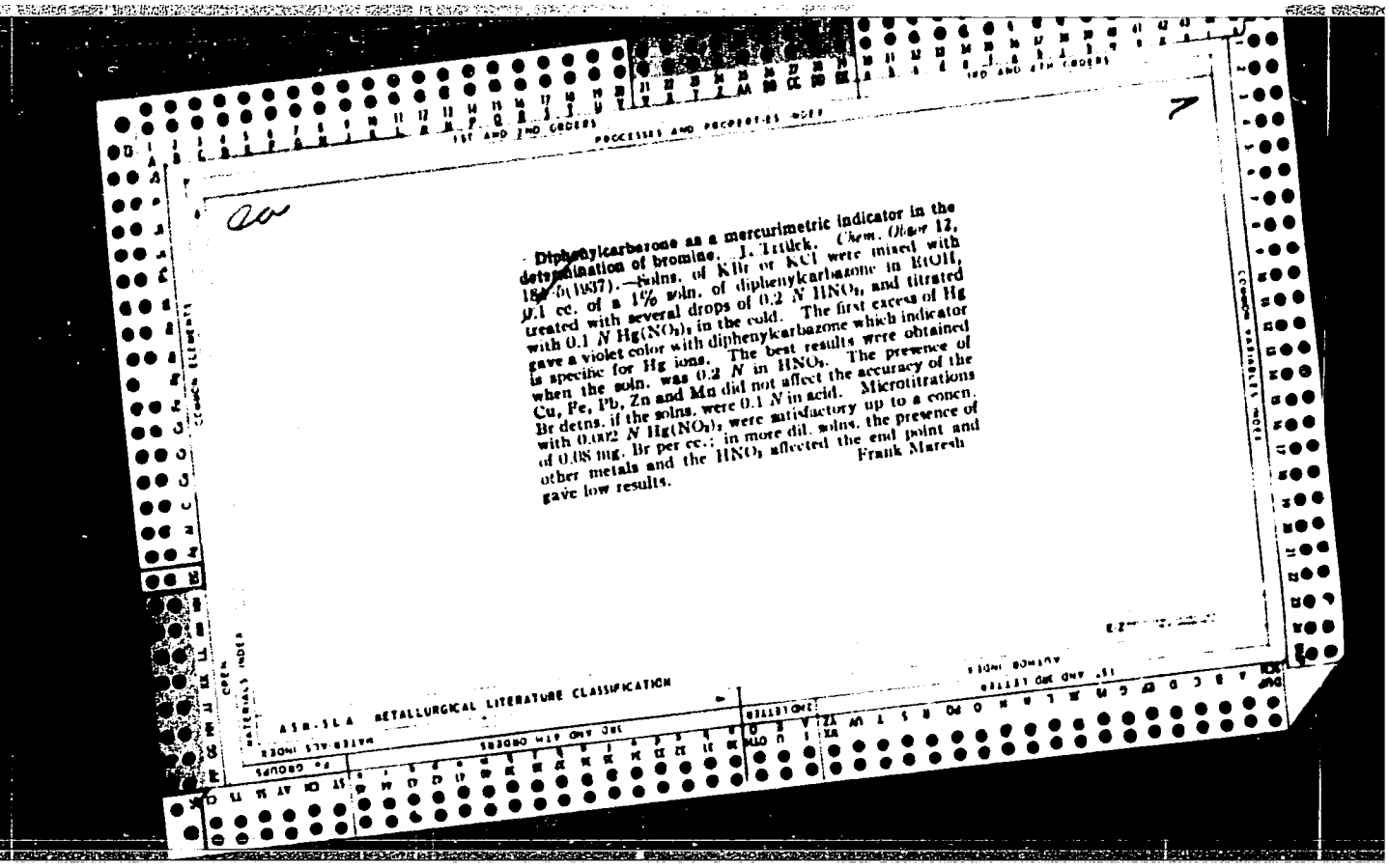
Hippurhydroxamic acid. J. V. Dubský and J. Trtílek (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 5, 106—111).—Hippuramide and NH_2OH in aq. EtOH give *hippurhydroxamic acid*, $NHBz·CH_2·C(OH):N·OH$, m.p. 141° (I) and 169—160° (II), according to the conditions used; (I) is converted into (II) when its aq. solution is boiled for several hr. (I) heated at 105—110°/15—20 mm. for 3 hr. loses 27·6% of its wt. (and undergoes decomp.), whilst (II) similarly loses only 5·22%, indicating that the OH groups are *cis* in (I) and *trans* in (II). (I) and (II) give the same *Cu* salt, $NHBz·CH_2·C{<}^{O\cdot O}_{N\cdot O}{>}Cu$ (also $+H_2O$), when treated with $Cu(OAc)_2$. (I), $CoCl_2$, NaOAc, and aq. NH_3 give a complex containing $Co^{''}$ and $Co^{'''}$, whilst (II), $Hg(NO_3)_2$, and NaOAc afford an unstable complex, $[NHBz·CH_2·C(O·):N·O·]Hg,3H_2O$. The *Fe* salt, $[NHBz·CH_2·C(OH):N·O·]_2Fe·OH,H_2O$, is described.

H. B.

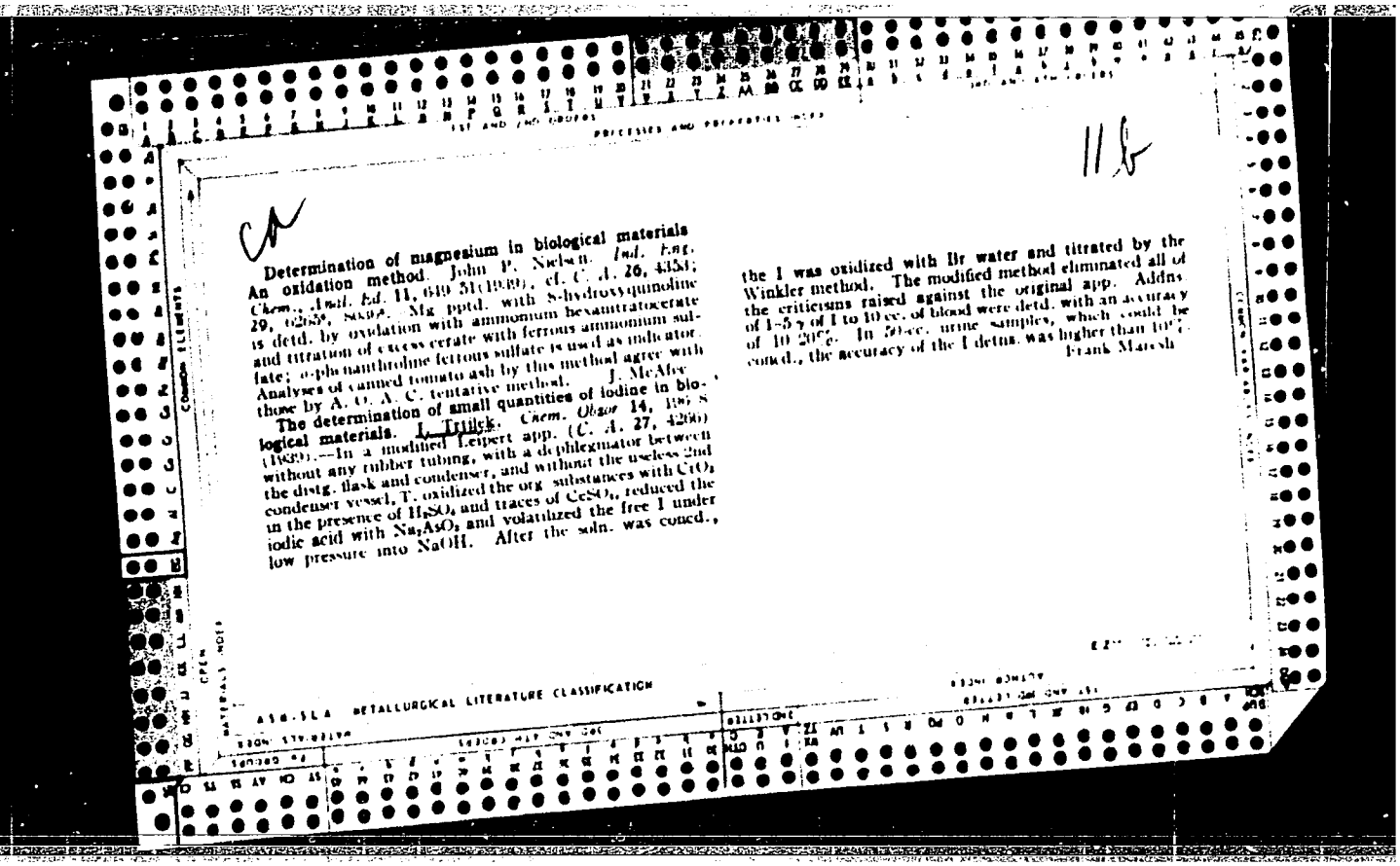
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





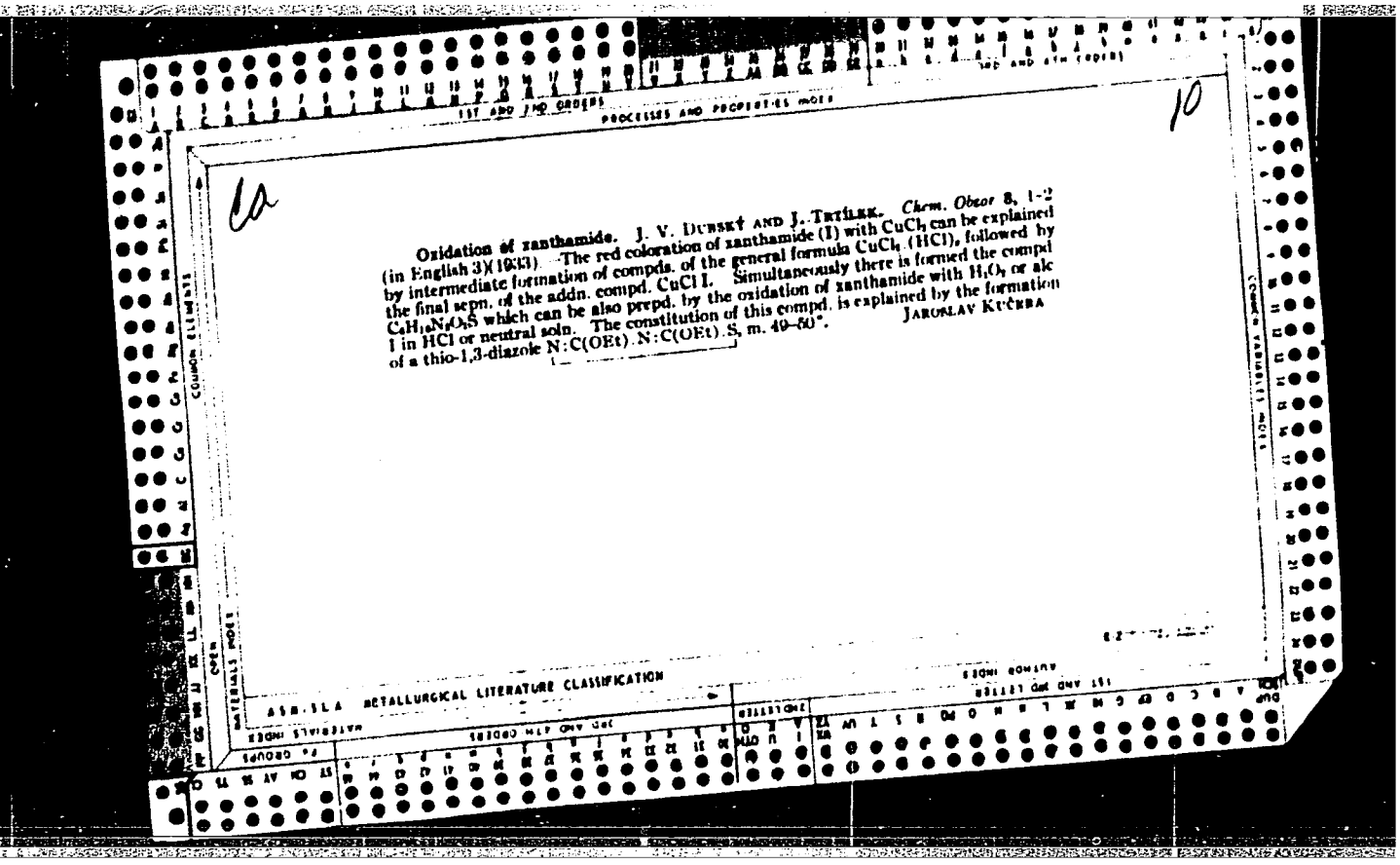
Diphenylcarbazone as a mercurimetric indicator in the determination of bromine. J. Trtílek. *Chem. Obzor* 12, 18–9(1937).—Solns. of KBr or KCl were mixed with 0.1 cc. of a 1% soln. of diphenylcarbazone in EtOH, treated with several drops of 0.2 *N* HNO_3, and titrated with 0.1 *N* $Hg(NO_3)_2$ in the cold. The first excess of Hg gave a violet color with diphenylcarbazone which indicator is specific for Hg ions. The best results were obtained when the soln. was 0.2 *N* in HNO_3. The presence of Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn and Mn did not affect the accuracy of the Br detns. if the solns. were 0.1 *N* in acid. Microtitrations with 0.082 *N* $Hg(NO_3)_2$ were satisfactory up to a concn. of 0.08 mg. Br per cc.; in more dil. solns. the presence of other metals and the HNO_3 affected the end point and gave low results.

Frank Maresh



Determination of magnesium in biological materials An oxidation method. John P. Nielsen. *Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.* 11, 649-51(1939). cf. C. A. 26, 4351; 29, 6265⁹, 8309⁸. Mg pptd. with 8-hydroxyquinoline is detd. by oxidation with ammonium hexanitratocerate and titration of excess cerate with ferrous ammonium sulfate; o-phenanthroline ferrous sulfate is used as indicator. Analyses of canned tomato ash by this method agree with those by A. O. A. C. tentative method. J. McAfee

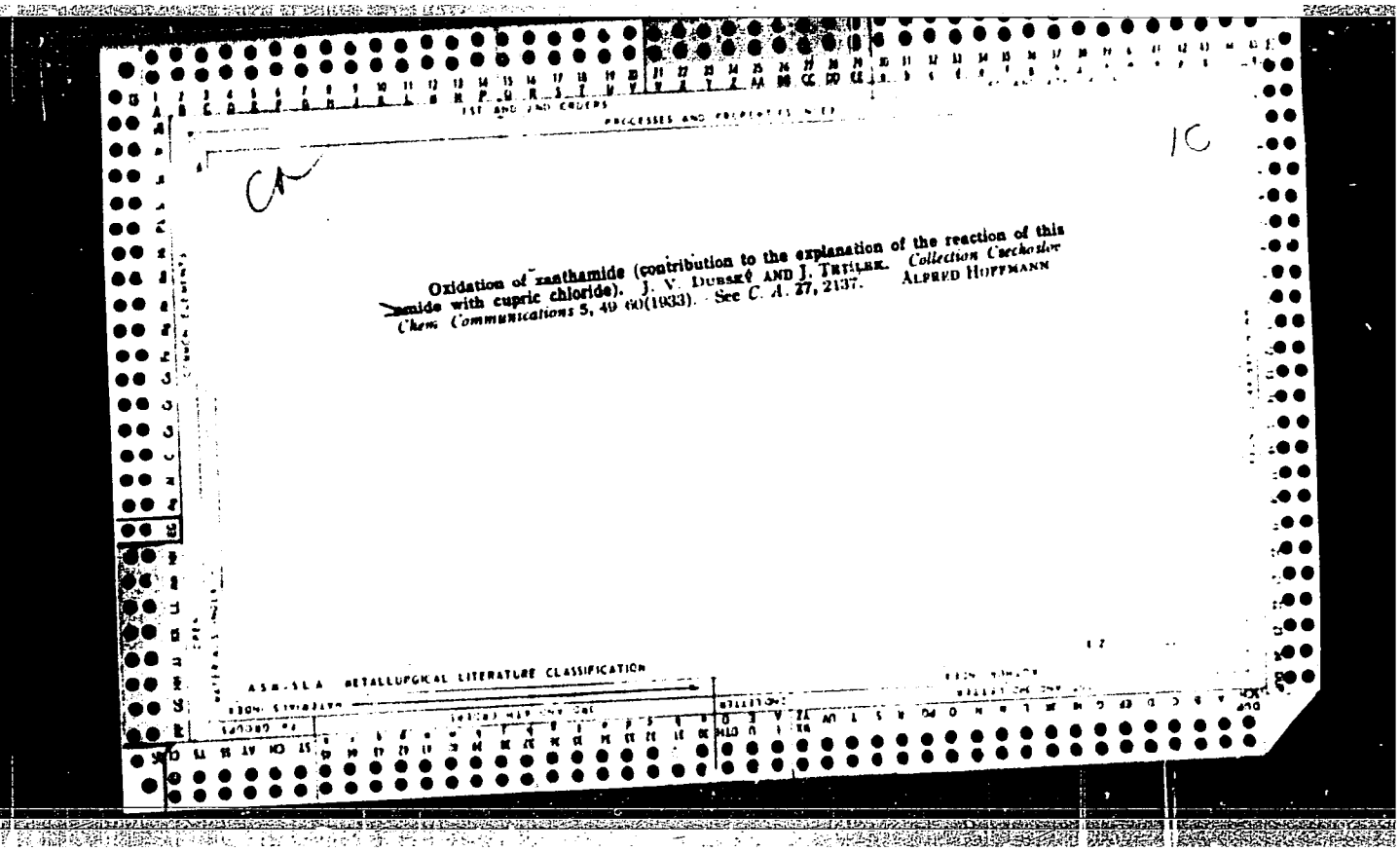
The determination of small quantities of iodine in biological materials. I. Trillat. *Chem. Obzor* 14, 197-8 (1939).—In a modified Leipert app. (*C. A.* 27, 4296) without any rubber tubing, with a dephlegmator between the distg. flask and condenser, and without the useless 2nd condenser vessel, T. oxidized the org. substances with CrO_3 in the presence of H_2SO_4 and traces of $CeSO_4$, reduced the iodic acid with Na_3AsO_3 and volatilized the free I under low pressure into NaOH. After the soln. was concd., the I was oxidized with Br water and titrated by the Winkler method. The modified method eliminated all of the criticisms raised against the original app. Addns. of 1–5 γ of I to 10 cc. of blood were detd. with an accuracy of 10–20%. In 50-cc. urine samples, which could be concd., the accuracy of the I detns. was higher than 10%. Frank Marsh



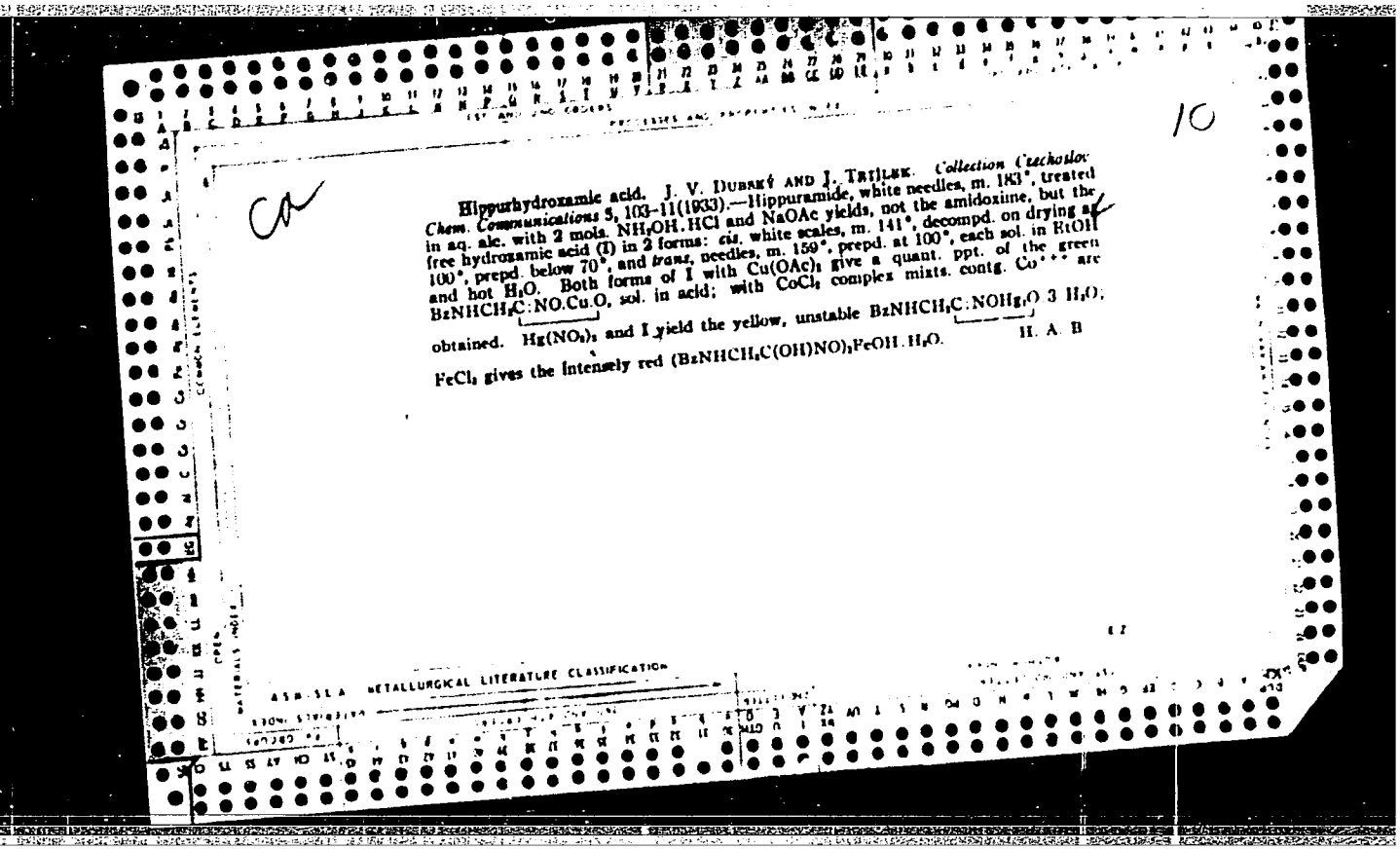
10

Oxidation of xanthamide. J. V. Dubský and J. Trtílek. *Chem. Obzor* 8, 1-2 (in English 3)(1933). The red coloration of xanthamide (I) with $CuCl_2$ can be explained by intermediate formation of compds. of the general formula $CuCl_2(HCl)_x$, followed by the final sepn. of the addn. compd. CuCl I. Simultaneously there is formed the compd $C_4H_{10}N_2O_2S$ which can be also prepd. by the oxidation of xanthamide with H_2O_2 or alk I in HCl or neutral soln. The constitution of this compd. is explained by the formation of a thio-1,3-diazole N:C(OEt).N:C(OEt).S, m. 49–50°.

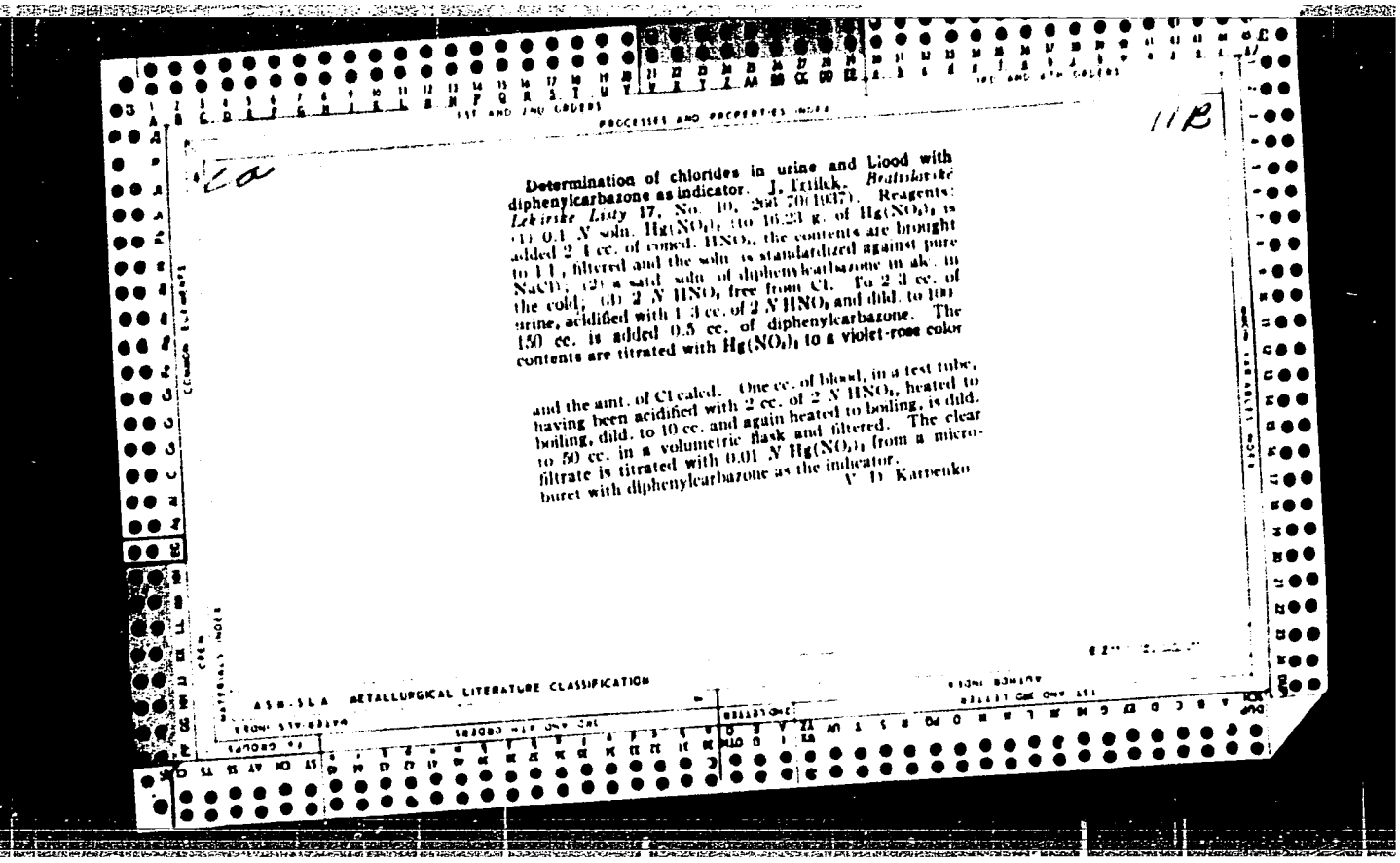
Jaroslav Kučera



Oxidation of xanthamide (contribution to the explanation of the reaction of this amide with cupric chloride). J. V. Dubský and J. Trtílek. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 5, 49-60(1933). See *C. A.* 27, 2137. Alfred Hoffmann

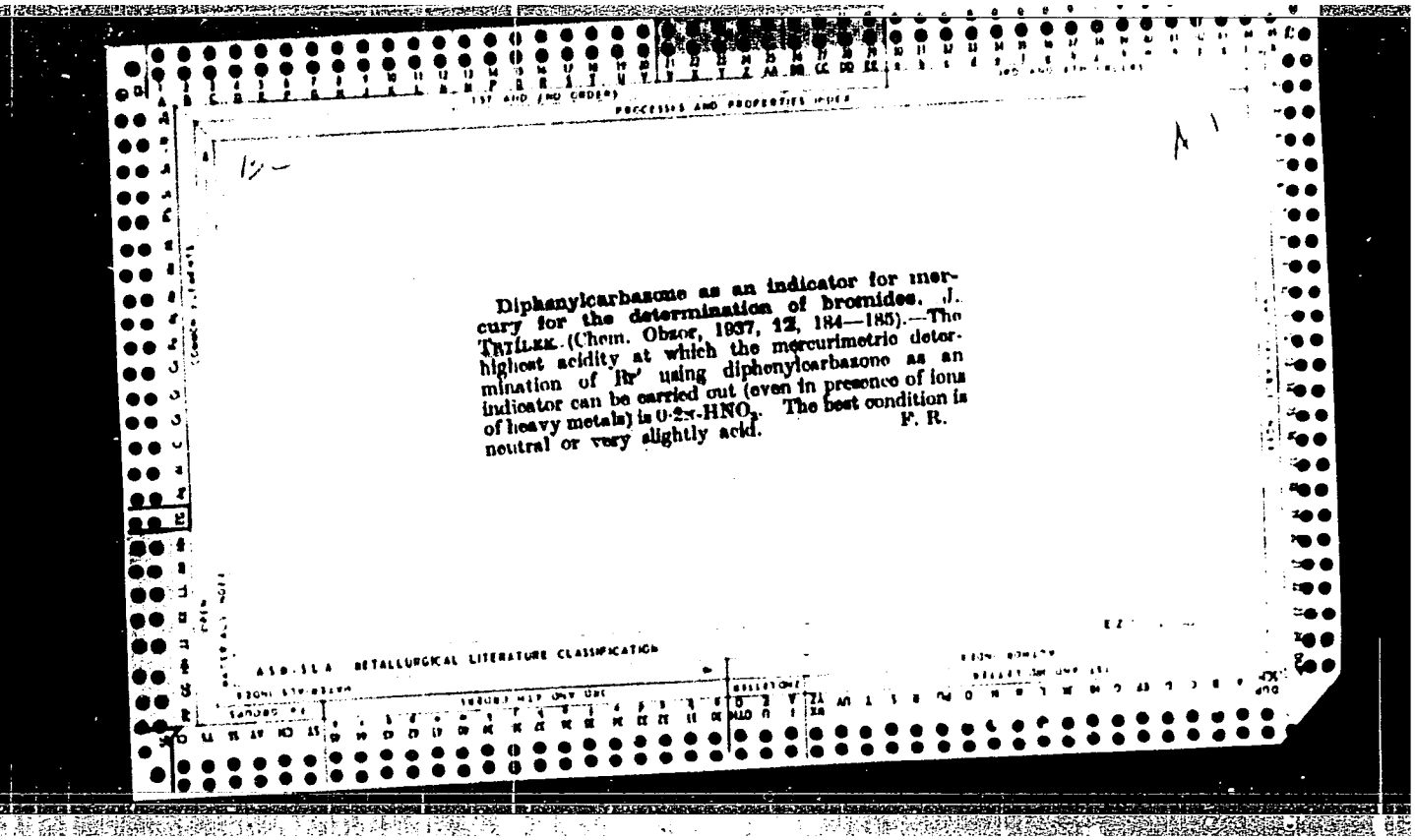


Hippurhydroxamic acid. J. V. Dubský and J. Trtílek. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 5, 103–11(1933).—Hippuramide, white needles, m. 183°, treated in aq. alc. with 2 mols. $NH_2OH.HCl$ and NaOAc yields, not the amidoxime, but the free hydroxamic acid (I) in 2 forms: *cis*, white scales, m. 159°, prepd. at 100°, each sol. in EtOH and hot H_2O. Both forms of I with $Cu(OAc)_2$ give a quant. ppt. of the green $BzNHCH_2C{:}NO.Cu.O$, sol. in acid; with $CoCl_2$ complex mixts. contg. Co^{++} are obtained. $Hg(NO_3)_2$ and I yield the yellow, unstable $BzNHCH_2C{:}NOHg_2O$ 3 H_2O; $FeCl_3$ gives the intensely red $(BzNHCH_2C(OH)NO)_3FeOH.H_2O$. H. A. B

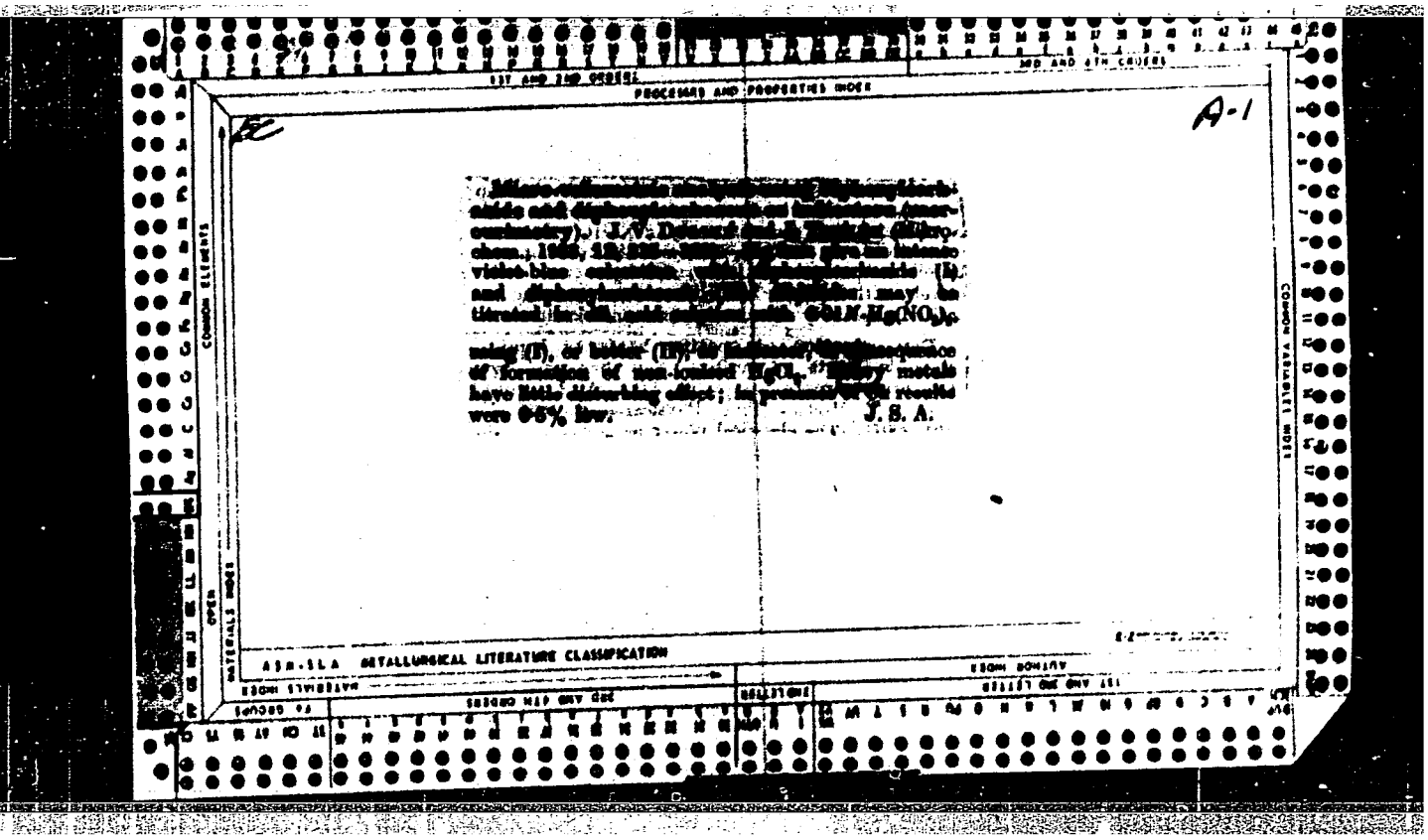


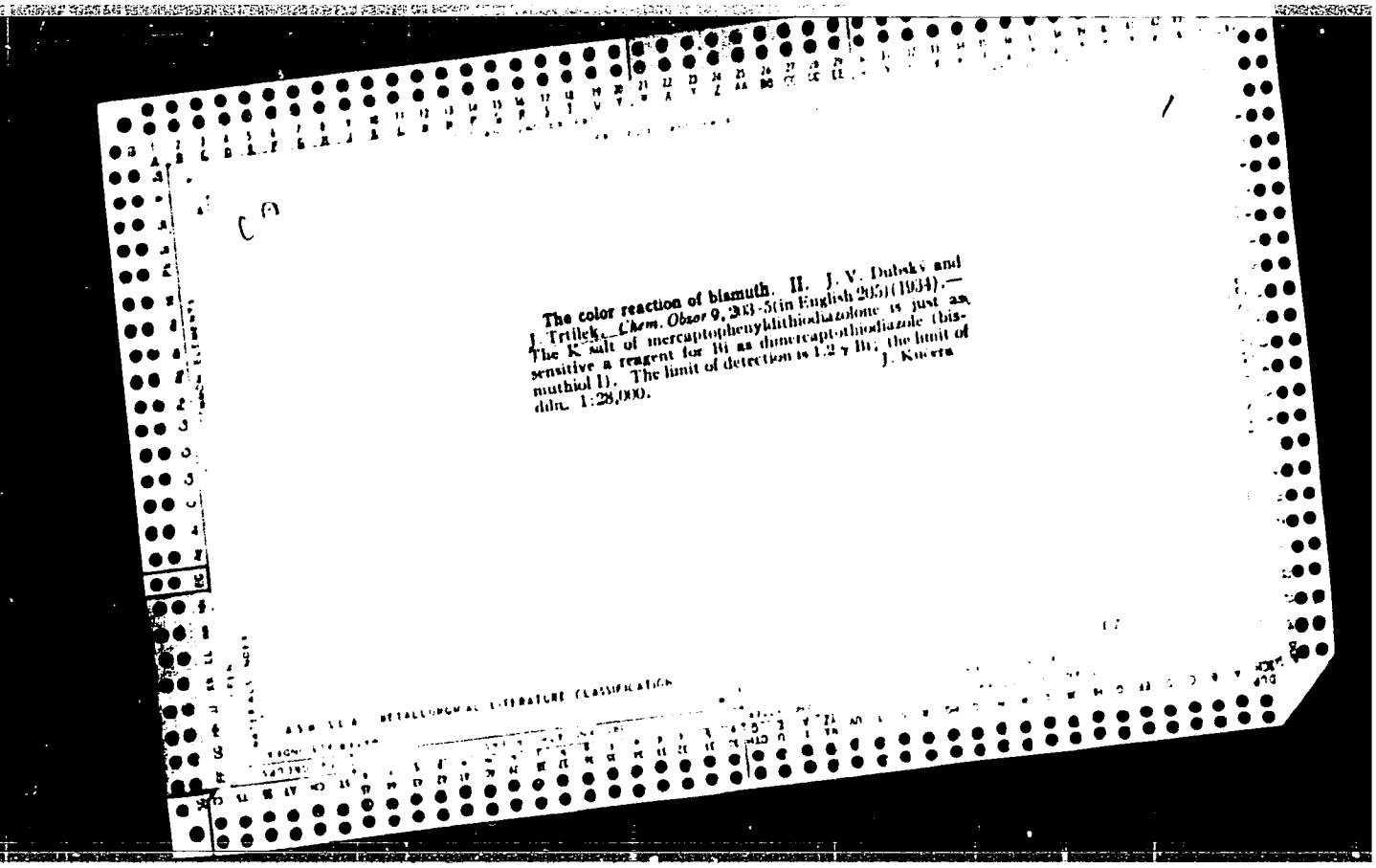
Determination of chlorides in urine and blood with diphenylcarbazone as indicator. J. Trilck. *Bratislavské Lekárske Listy* 17, No. 10, 288-70 (1937). Reagents: (1) 0.1 *N* soln. $Hg(NO_3)_2$ (to 16.23 g. of $Hg(NO_3)_2$ is added 2.4 cc. of concd. HNO_3, the contents are brought to 1 l., filtered and the soln. is standardized against pure NaCl); (2) a satd. soln. of diphenylcarbazone in alc.; in the cold; (3) 2 *N* HNO_3 free from Cl. To 2.3 cc. of urine, acidified with 1.3 cc. of 2 *N* HNO_3 and dild. to 100 cc. is added 0.5 cc. of diphenylcarbazone. The contents are titrated with $Hg(NO_3)_2$ to a violet-rose color and the amt. of Cl calcd. One cc. of blood, in a test tube, having been acidified with 2 cc. of 2 *N* HNO_3, heated to boiling, dild. to 10 cc. and again heated to boiling, is dild. to 50 cc. in a volumetric flask and filtered. The clear filtrate is titrated with 0.01 *N* $Hg(NO_3)_2$ from a micro-buret with diphenylcarbazone as the indicator.

V. D. Karpenko

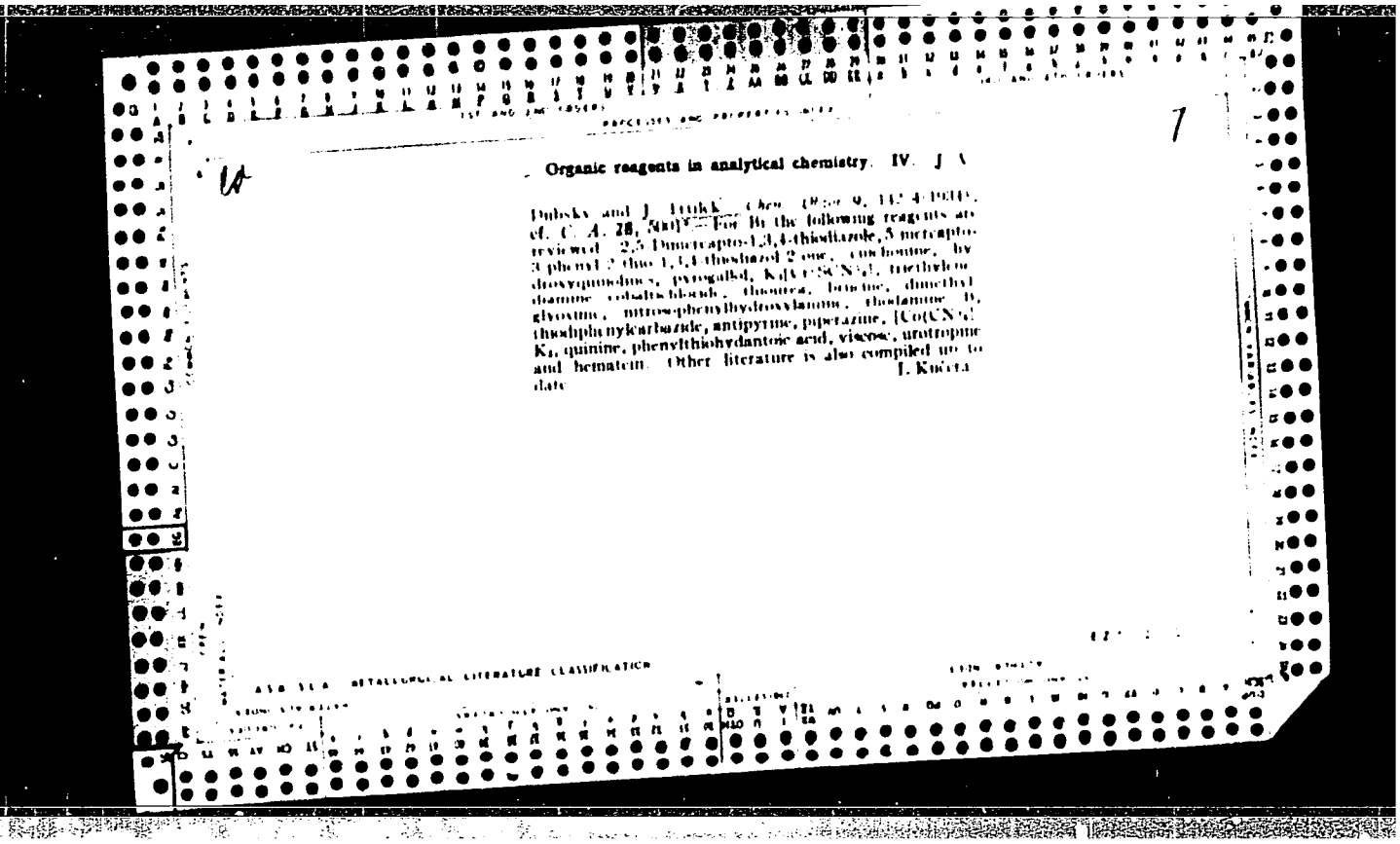


Diphenylcarbazone as an indicator for mercury for the determination of bromides. J. TRTÍLEK. (Chem. Obzor, 1937, 12, 184—185).—The highest acidity at which the mercurimetric determination of Br' using diphenylcarbazone as an indicator can be carried out (even in presence of ions of heavy metals) is 0·2*N*-HNO_3. The best condition is neutral or very slightly acid. F. R.





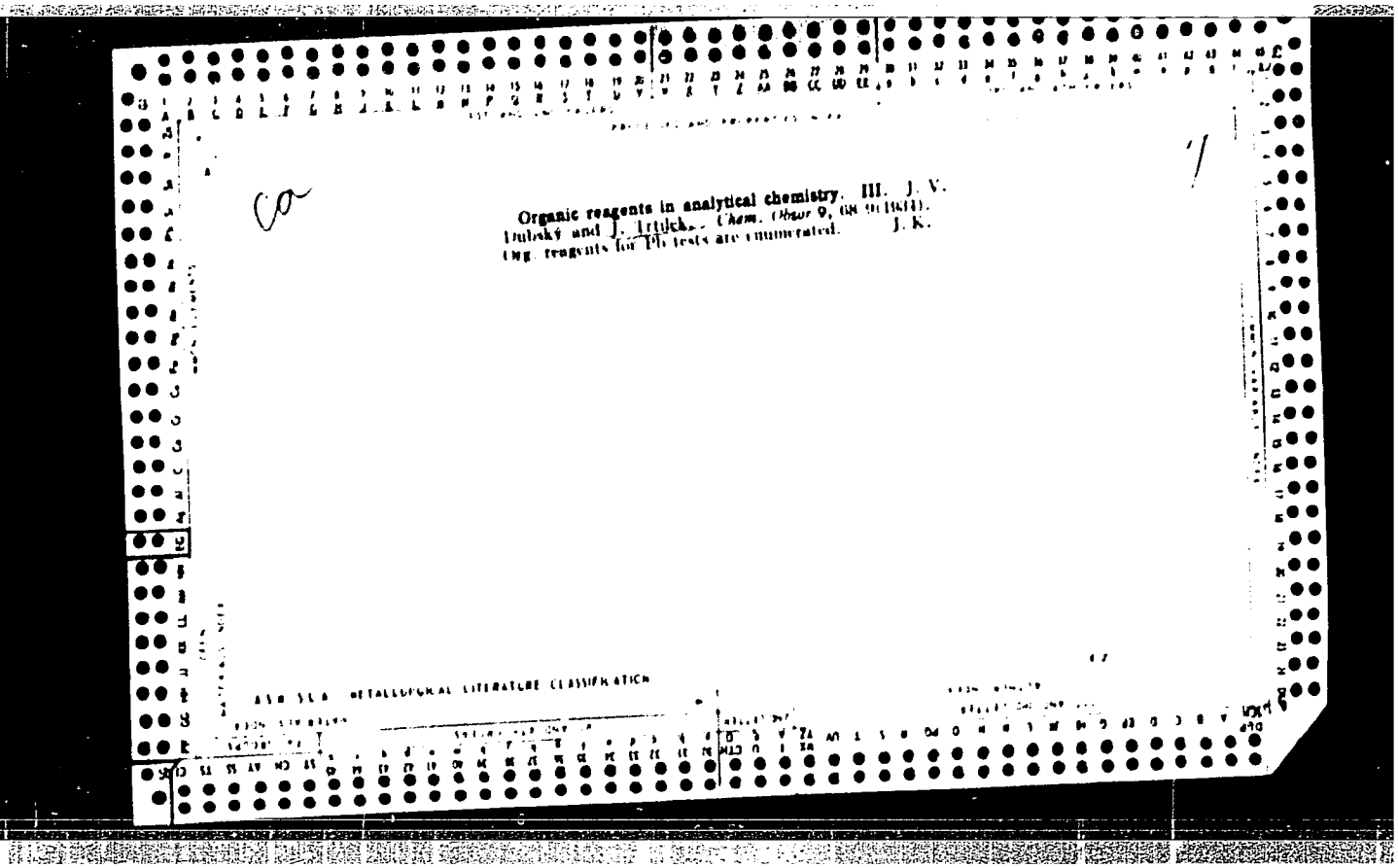
The color reaction of bismuth. II. J. V. Dubský and J. Trtílek. *Chem. Obzor* 9, 203-5(in English 205)(1934).—The K salt of mercaptophenylthiodiazolone is just as sensitive a reagent for Bi as dimercaptothiodiazole (bismuthiol I). The limit of detection is 1:2 γ Bi; the limit of dilu. 1:28,000. J. Kucera



Organic reagents in analytical chemistry. IV. J

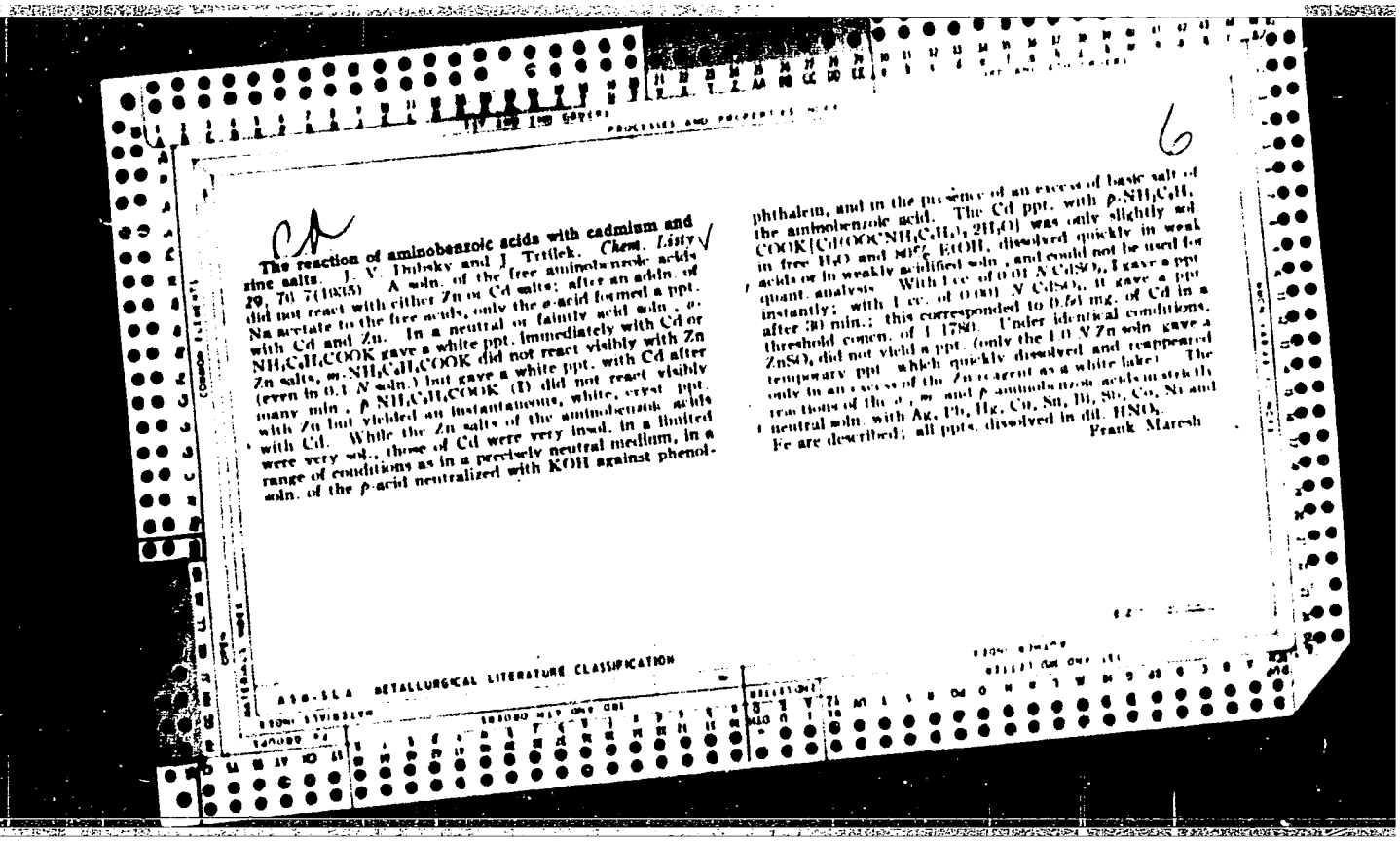
Dubsky and J. Trtílek. Chem. [illegible]. cf. C. A. 28, 5811[illegible]. — For Bi the following reagents are reviewed: 2,5-Dimercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole, 5-mercapto-3-phenyl-2-thio-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-one, cinchonine, hydroxyquinoline, pyrogallol, K[Cr(CNS)4], methylene diamine cobaltichloride, thiourea, betaine, dimethylglyoxime, nitrosophenylhydroxylamine, thalamine D, thiophenylcarbazide, antipyrine, piperazine, [Co(CN)6]K3, quinine, phenylthiohydantoic acid, viscose, urotropine and hematein. Other literature is also compiled up to date.

J. Kučera



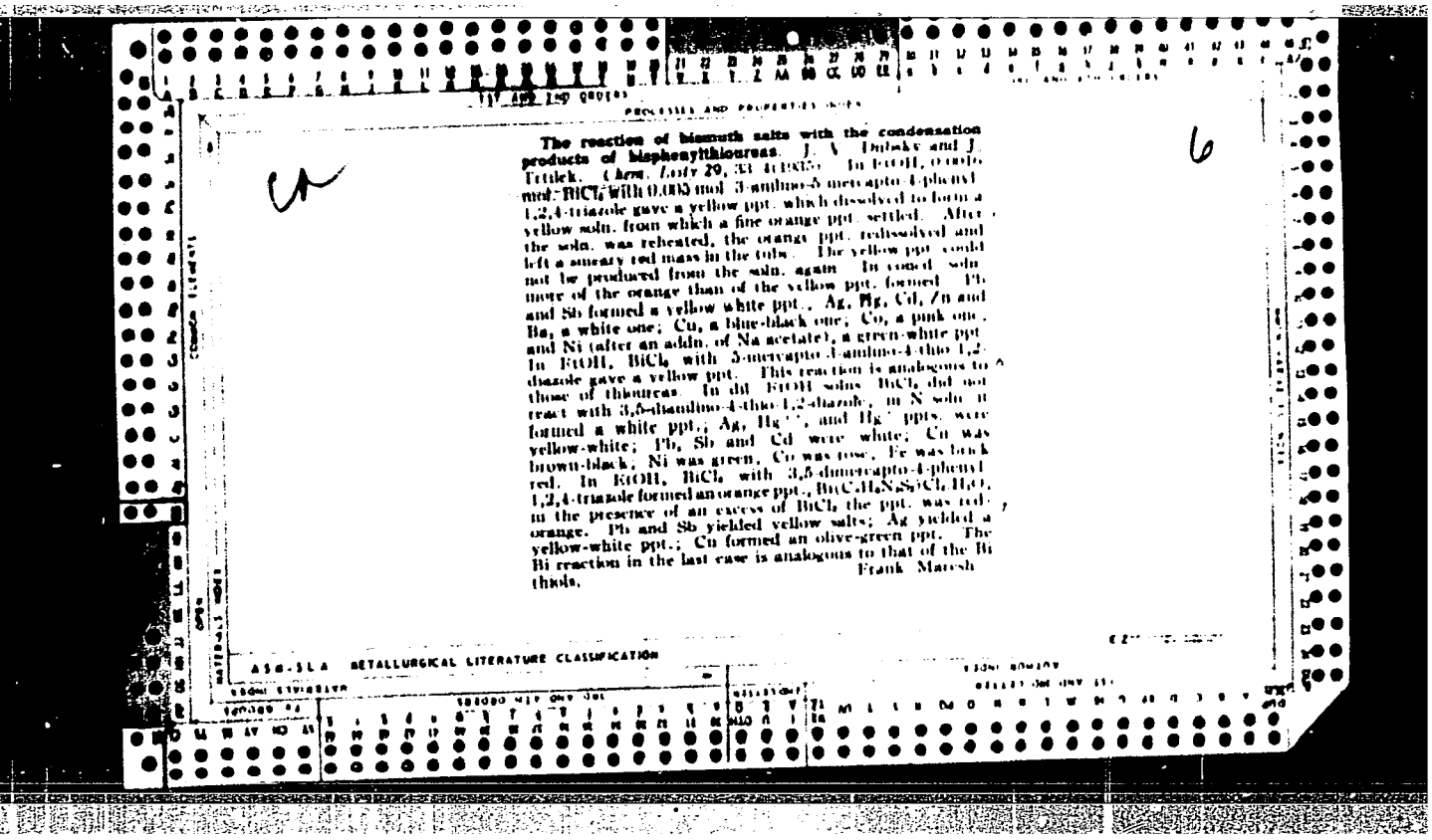
Organic reagents in analytical chemistry. III. J. V. Dubsky and J. Trtílek. Chem. Obzor 9, (8) 91 (1934). Org. reagents for Pb tests are enumerated. J. K.

ASM SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The reaction of aminobenzoic acids with cadmium and zinc salts. J. V. Dubsky and J. Trtilek. *Chem. Listy* 29, 70-7(1935). A soln. of the free aminobenzoic acids did not react with either Zn or Cd salts; after an addn. of Na acetate to the free acids, only the *o*-acid formed a ppt. with Cd and Zn. In a neutral or faintly acid soln., *o*-$NH_2C_6H_4COOK$ gave a white ppt. immediately with Cd or Zn salts, *m*-$NH_2C_6H_4COOK$ did not react visibly with Zn (even in 0.1 *N* soln.) but gave a white ppt. with Cd after many min.; *p*-$NH_2C_6H_4COOK$ (I) did not react visibly with Zn but yielded an instantaneous, white, cryst. ppt. with Cd. While the Zn salts of the aminobenzoic acids were very sol., those of Cd were very insol. in a limited range of conditions as in a precisely neutral medium, in a soln. of the *p*-acid neutralized with KOH against phenolphthalein, and in the presence of an excess of basic salt of the aminobenzoic acid. The Cd ppt. with *p*-$NH_2C_6H_4$-COOK[Cd(OOCNH$_2$C$_6$H$_4$)$_2$·2H$_2$O] was only slightly sol. in free H_2O and MeOH, EtOH, dissolved quickly in weak acids or in weakly acidified soln., and could not be used for quant. analysis. With 1 cc. of 0.01 *N* $CdSO_4$, I gave a ppt. instantly; with 1 cc. of 0.001 *N* $CdSO_4$, it gave a ppt. after 30 min.; this corresponded to 0.56 mg. of Cd in a threshold concn. of 1:1780. Under identical conditions, $ZnSO_4$ did not yield a ppt. (only the 1.0 *N* Zn soln. gave a temporary ppt. which quickly dissolved and reappeared only in an excess of the Zn reagent as a white lake). The reactions of the *o*-, *m*- and *p*-aminobenzoic acids in strictly neutral soln. with Ag, Pb, Hg, Cu, Sn, Bi, Sb, Co, Ni and Fe are described; all ppts. dissolved in dil. HNO_3.

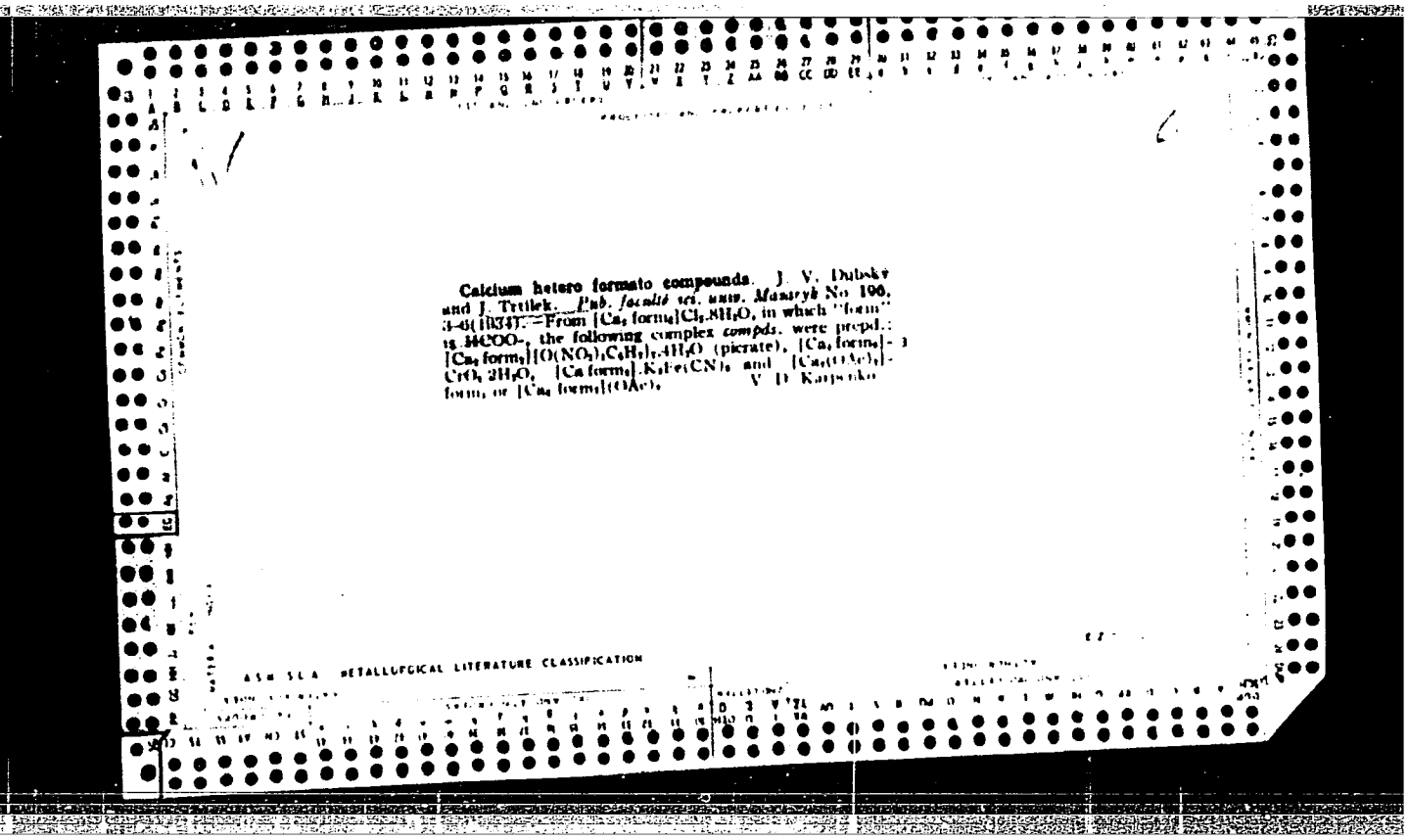
Frank Marsh



The reaction of bismuth salts with the condensation products of bisphenylthioureas. J. V. Dubsky and J. Trtilek. *Chem. Listy* 29, XI 4(1935).—In EtOH, 0 milli-mol. $BiCl_3$ with 0.003 mol 3-anilino-5-mercapto-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole gave a yellow ppt. which dissolved to form a yellow soln. from which a fine orange ppt. settled. After the soln. was reheated, the orange ppt. redissolved and left a smeary red mass in the tube. The yellow ppt. could not be produced from the soln. again. In concd. soln more of the orange than of the yellow ppt. formed. Pb and Sb formed a yellow white ppt., Ag, Hg, Cd, Zn and Ba, a white one; Cu, a blue-black one; Co, a pink one, and Ni (after an addn. of Na acetate), a green-white ppt. In EtOH, $BiCl_3$ with 5-mercapto-3-anilino-4-thio-1,2-diazole gave a yellow ppt. This reaction is analogous to those of thioureas. In dil. EtOH solns. $BiCl_3$ did not react with 3,5-dianilino-4-thio-1,2-diazole, in N soln. it formed a white ppt.; Ag, Hg^{+}, and Hg^{++} ppts. were yellow-white; Pb, Sb and Cd were white; Cu was brown-black, Ni was green, Co was rose, Fe was brick red. In EtOH, $BiCl_3$ with 3,5-dimercapto-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole formed an orange ppt., $Bi(C_8H_6N_3S_2)Cl_2H_2O$; in the presence of an excess of $BiCl_3$ the ppt. was red; orange. Pb and Sb yielded yellow salts; Ag yielded a yellow-white ppt.; Cu formed an olive-green ppt. The Bi reaction in the last case is analogous to that of the Bi thiols.

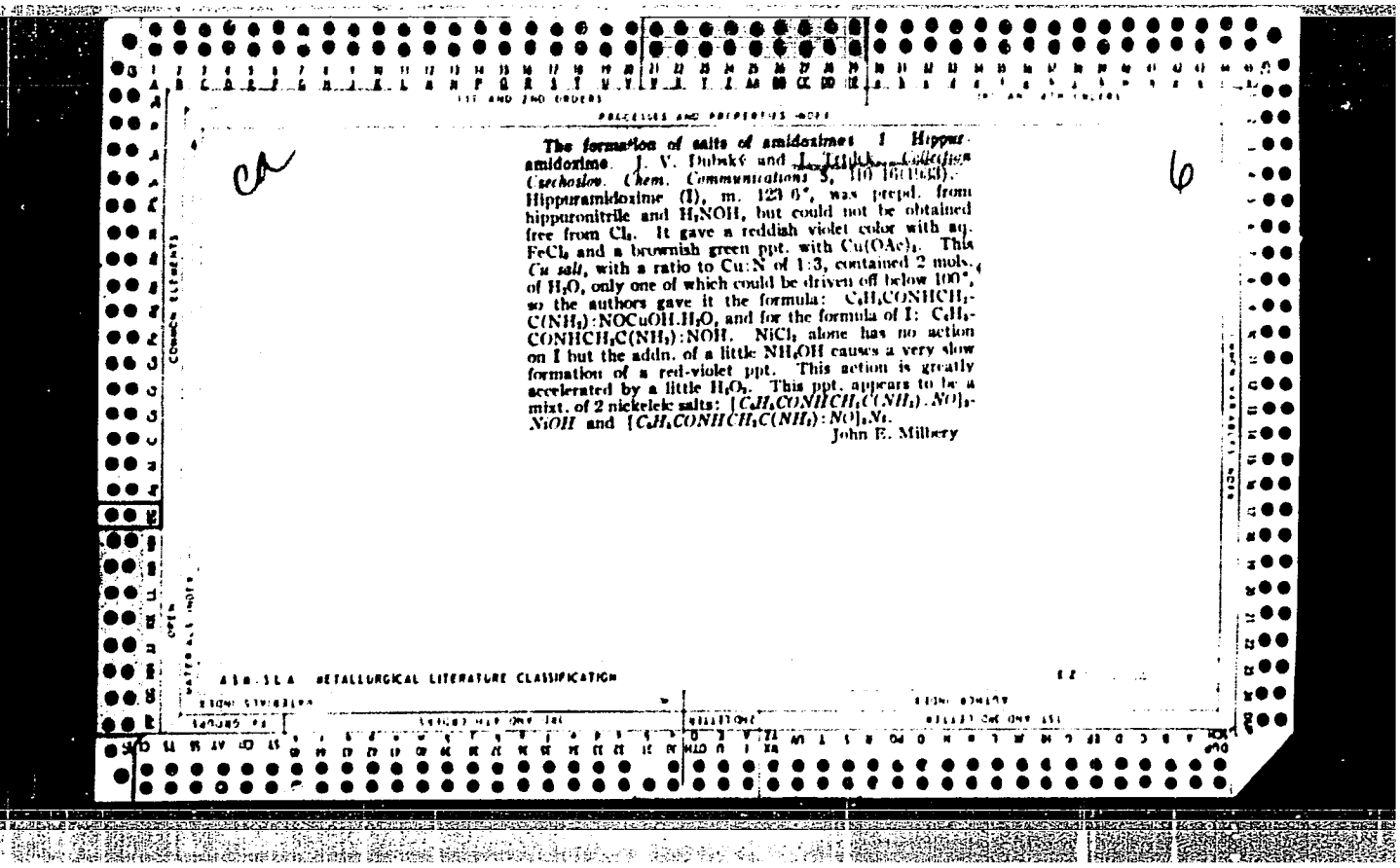
Frank Marsh

A56-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



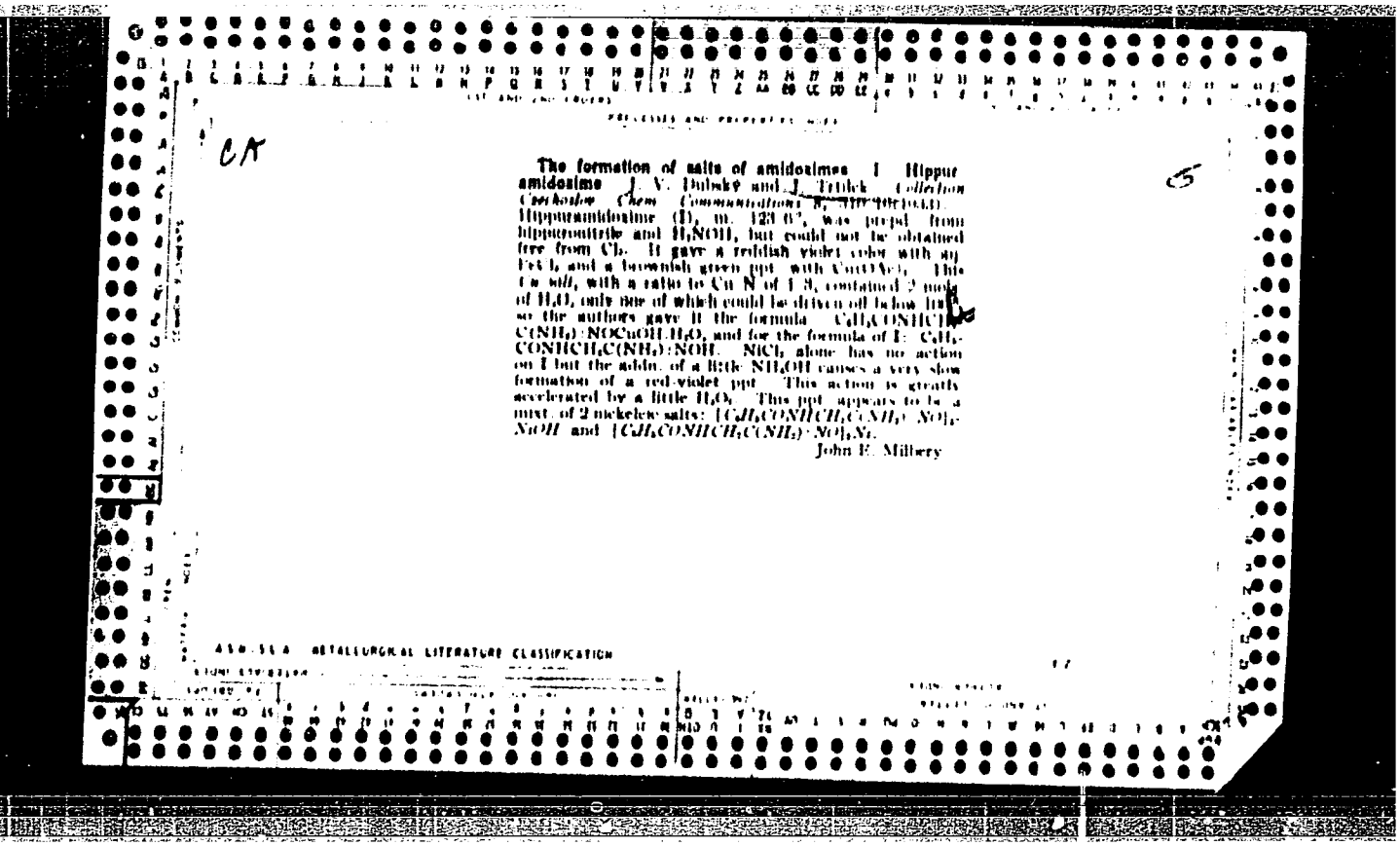
Calcium hetero formato compounds. J. V. Dubský and J. Trtílek. *Pub. fac. sci. univ. Masaryk* No. 190, 3-6(1934).—From $[Ca_3\,form_4]Cl_2.8H_2O$, in which "form" is $HCOO^-$, the following complex *compds.* were prepd.: $[Ca_3\,form_5][O(NO_2)_2C_6H_3]_2.4H_2O$ (picrate), $[Ca_3\,form_6]\cdot CrO_3.2H_2O$, $[Ca\,form_6]_2K_4Fe(CN)_6$ and $[Ca_3(OAc)_6]$-form, or $[Ca_4\,form_4](OAc)_4$. V. D. Karjakin

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The formation of salts of amidoximes. I. Hippuramidoxime. J. V. Dubský and J. Trška, *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 5, 110 16(1933). Hippuramidoxime (I), m. 123.6°, was prepd. from hippuronitrile and H_2NOH, but could not be obtained free from Cl_2. It gave a reddish violet color with aq. $FeCl_3$ and a brownish green ppt. with $Cu(OAc)_2$. This *Cu salt*, with a ratio to Cu:N of 1:3, contained 2 mols. of H_2O, only one of which could be driven off below 100°, so the authors gave it the formula: $C_6H_5CONHCH_2C(NH_2):NOCuOH.H_2O$, and for the formula of I: $C_6H_5CONHCH_2C(NH_2):NOH$. $NiCl_2$ alone has no action on I but the addn. of a little NH_4OH causes a very slow formation of a red-violet ppt. This action is greatly accelerated by a little H_2O_2. This ppt. appears to be a mixt. of 2 nickelelc salts: $[C_6H_5CONHCH_2C(NH_2).NO]_2NiOH$ and $[C_6H_5CONHCH_2C(NH_2):NO]_2Ni$.

John E. Millbery



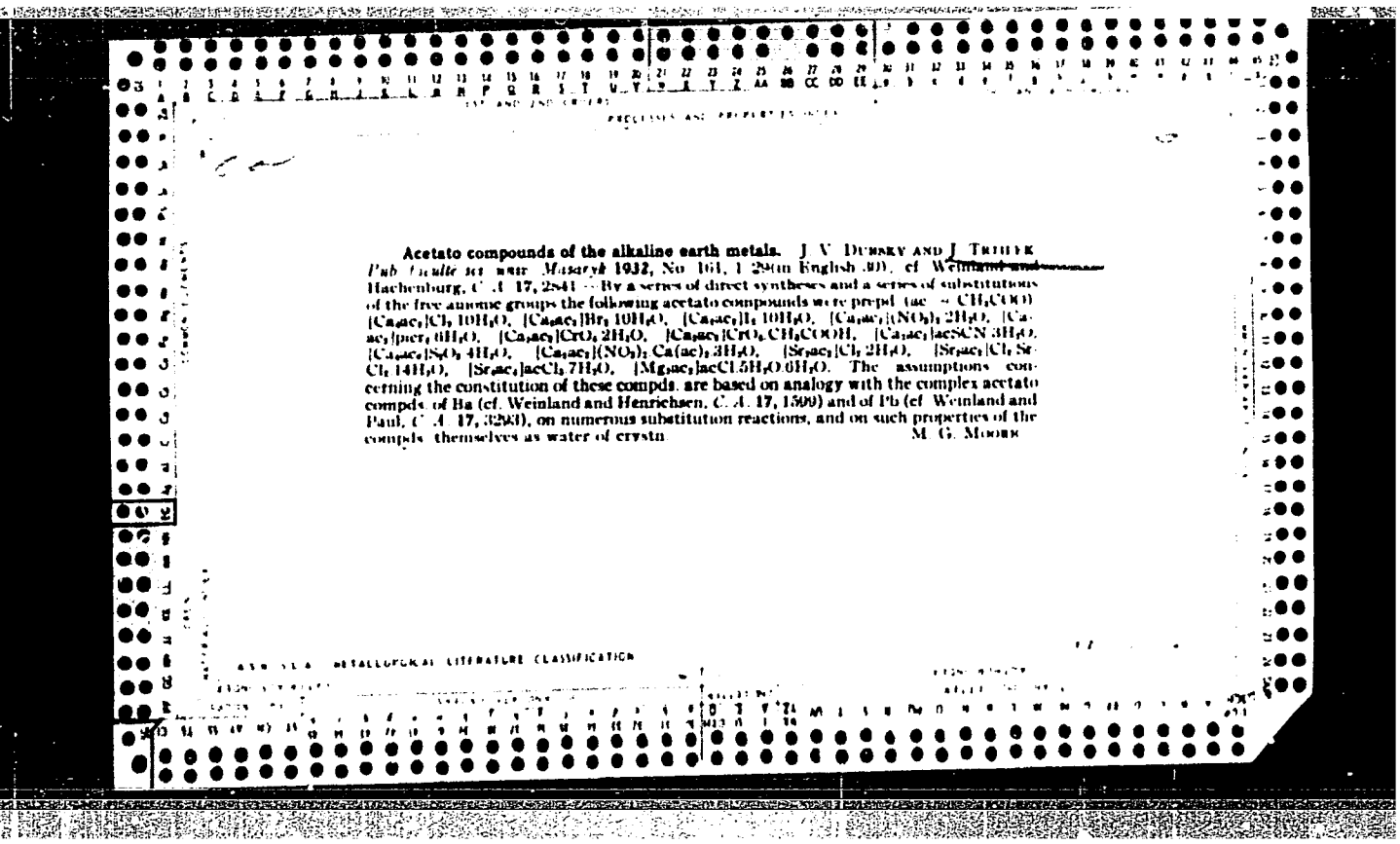
CR

5

The formation of salts of amidoximes. I. Hippuramidoxime. J. V. Dubský and J. Trlička. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 8, [illegible]. Hippuramidoxime (I), m. 123.0°, was prepd. from hippuronitrile and H_2NOH, but could not be obtained free from Cl. It gave a reddish violet color with $FeCl_3$, and a brownish green ppt. with $CuCl_2Ac_2$. The Cu salt, with a ratio to Cu N of 1:8, contained 2 mols. of H_2O, only one of which could be driven off below 110°, so the authors gave it the formula $C_6H_5CONHCH_2C(NH_2):NOCuOH.H_2O$, and for the formula of I: $C_6H_5CONHCH_2C(NH_2):NOH$. $NiCl_2$ alone has no action on I but the addn. of a little NH_4OH causes a very slow formation of a red-violet ppt. This action is greatly accelerated by a little H_2O_2. This ppt. appears to be a mixt. of 2 nickelic salts: $[C_6H_5CONHCH_2CNH_2:NO]_2NiOH$ and $[C_6H_5CONHCH_2C(NH_2):NO]_2Ni$.

John E. Millberry

A59-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Acetato compounds of the alkaline earth metals. J. V. Dubsky and J. Trtílek *Pub. Faculté sci. univ. Masaryk* 1932, No. 161, 1-29(in English 30). cf. Weinland and Hachenburg, *C. A.* 17, 2841.—By a series of direct syntheses and a series of substitutions of the free anionic groups the following acetato compounds were prepd. (ac = CH_3COO): $[Ca_3ac_2]Cl_2\,10H_2O$, $[Ca_3ac_2]Br_2\,10H_2O$, $[Ca_3ac_2]I_2\,10H_2O$, $[Ca_3ac_2](NO_3)_2\,2H_2O$, $[Ca_3ac_2]per_2\,6H_2O$, $[Ca_3ac_2]CrO_4\,2H_2O$, $[Ca_3ac_2]CrO_4.CH_3COOH$, $[Ca_3ac_2]acSCN.3H_2O$, $[Ca_3ac_2]SO_3\,4H_2O$, $[Ca_3ac_2](NO_3)_2\,Ca(ac)_2\,3H_2O$, $[Sr_3ac_2]Cl_2\,2H_2O$, $[Sr_3ac_2]Cl_2\,SrCl_2\,14H_2O$, $[Sr_3ac_2]acCl_2\,7H_2O$, $[Mg_3ac_2]acCl.5H_2O.0H_2O$. The assumptions concerning the constitution of these compds. are based on analogy with the complex acetato compds. of Ba (cf. Weinland and Henrichsen, *C. A.* 17, 1509) and of Pb (cf. Weinland and Paul, *C. A.* 17, 3283), on numerous substitution reactions, and on such properties of the compds. themselves as water of crystn.

M. G. Moore

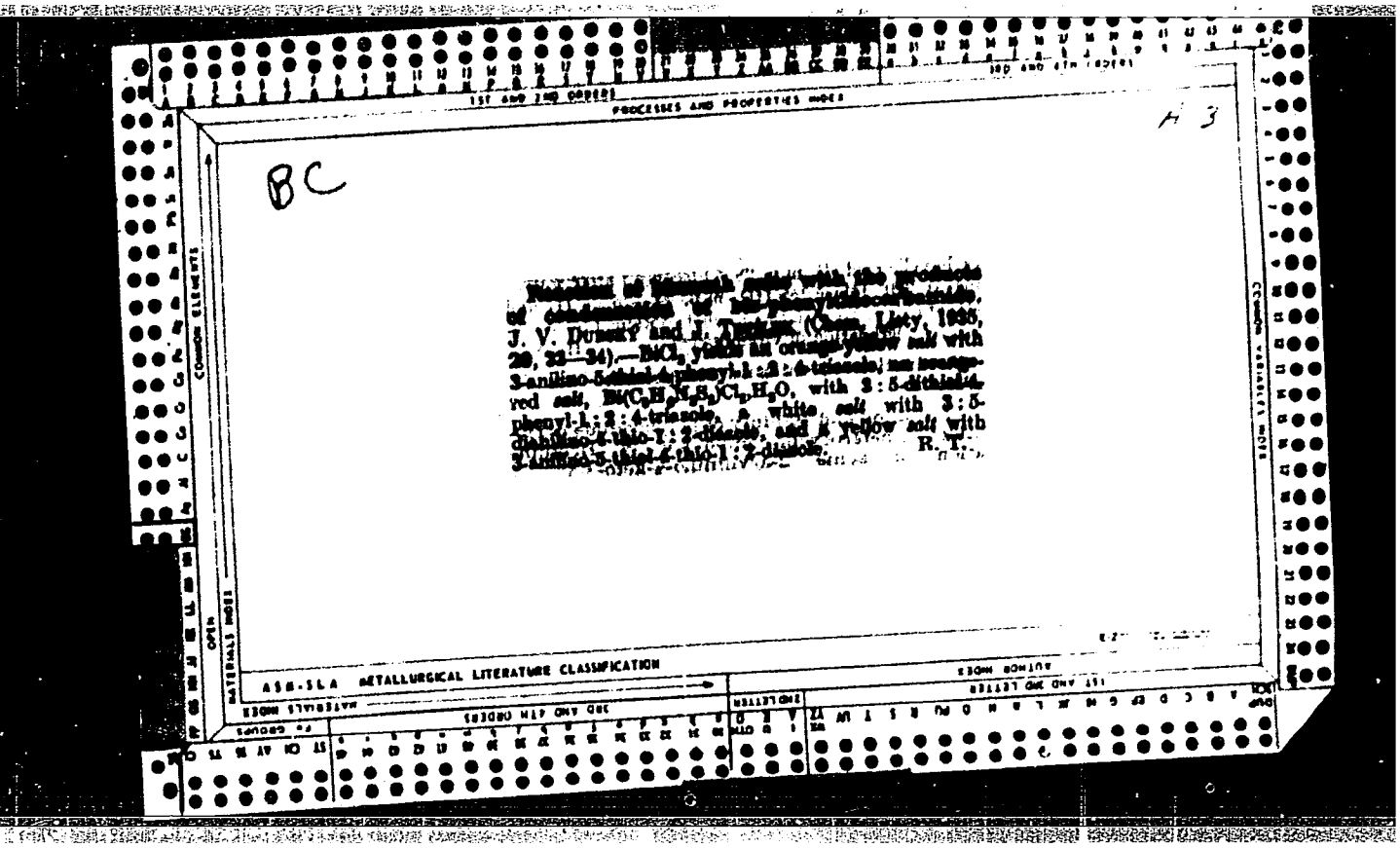
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

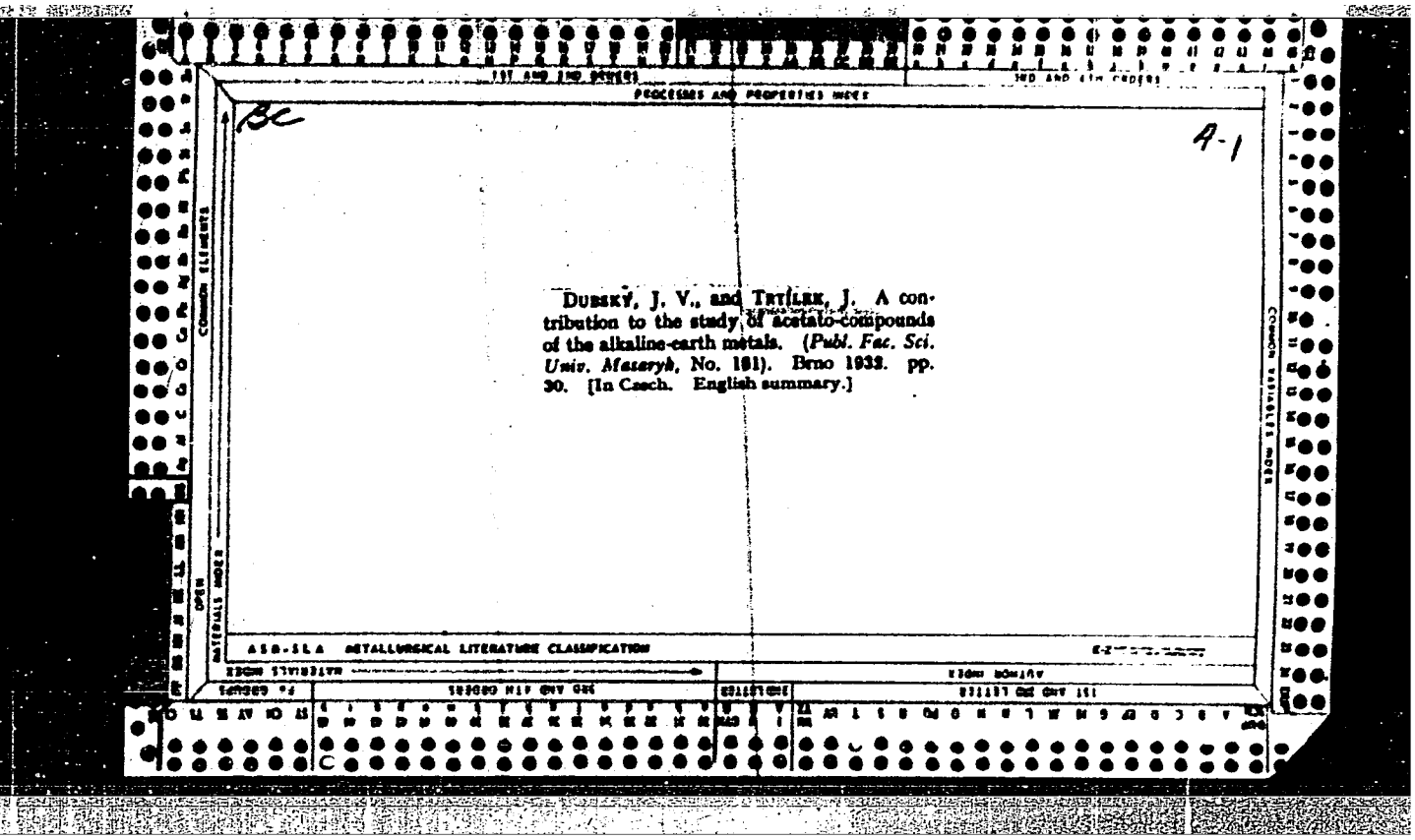
BC

A-3

Amidoximes [illegible] I. Hippuramidoxime. J. V. Dubsky and J. Trtílek (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 5, 310—316).—Addition of NH_2OH in 90% EtOH to a warm solution of $NHBz{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CN$ in EtOH affords hippuramidoxime (I), $NHBz{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C(:NOH){\cdot}NH_2$ ([illegible]), m.p. 123—126°, the Cu, $RCu,2H_2O$ [illegible] $[NHBz{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C(NH_2):NO]_2$, losing 1 H_2O at 100° to give $RCuOH,H_2O$, and Ni, R_2NiOH (II) [from (I), $NiCl_2,6H_2O$, and H_2O_2 in NH_3 solution], decomp. in boiling H_2O, components of which are described and their constitutions discussed. According to conditions mixtures of (II) and compounds of type R_2Ni may be obtained. J. W. B.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





Dubský, J. V., and Trtílek, J. A contribution to the study of acetato-compounds of the alkaline-earth metals. (*Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Masaryk*, No. 181). Brno 1933. pp. 30. [In Czech. English summary.]

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[redacted], J.
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